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ALFONSIN OPENS GROUP OF 77 MEETING IN NEW YORK

PY262355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1810 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] New York, 25 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today spoke on the need for the developing countries to carry out joint actions to protect themselves from growing economic instability and to gradually increase their ability to negotiate with the industrialized countries. Alfonsin made these remarks in an opening speech today to the eighth annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77 at the UN headquarters. President Alfonsin said:

"Thank you very much, Mr President and representatives, for allowing me to interrupt your meeting so that I can convey to you my words of praise for the group's work. This is not the appropriate time to lament the situation affecting our countries, but to express the need to agree on the ways that will permit us to reach our common objective: the development of our societies to improve the well-being of our people.

"In the international economic field, the issue now under discussion, the development of events has confirmed the statements asserted long ago by our leaders, representatives, and intellectuals: To change what is happening, it is necessary to carry out a substantial transformation of the current economic relations among nations and the new rules on what is just and legitimate in the international economy."

"We, the Latin American countries that signed the Consensus of Cartagena, indicated in the recent communique signed in Mar del Plata our concern over the industrialized countries' loss of urgency regarding the solution of the foreign debt crisis despite the growing impoverishment of the developing countries. We also emphasized the adverse effects of the developed countries' intensification of the protectionist measures that obstruct obtaining the necessary foreign currency for servicing the foreign debt and the development programs of our countries. We also reiterated our concern over the serious negative effect of the high interest rates, the lack of adequate levels of financial resources, and the lack of balance in sharing the burdens. This is incompatible with the mutual responsibility shared by creditors and debtors over the debt."

"The just demands of our people require answers to contribute to the improvement of their salaries, to diversify consumption, and to satisfy the expectations for a dignified life with peace and freedom. Our capacity to influence international events depends on a common political will. Only through common actions can the developing countries protect themselves from the growing economic instability and gradually increase their ability to negotiate with the industrialized countries. "The ability to strengthen the opportunities for cooperation among our nations by starting new international economic relations is also in our hands."

"Mssrs Representatives, I would like to reaffirm the conviction that we, the developing countries, have in ourselves the strength we need to overcome the current difficult economic situation. By getting away from routine, which can suffocate our imagination, and with the necessary courage to overcome national selfishness, we will be able, through unity, to change the international economic order.

Departs for Panama

PY262344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2227 GMT 26 Sep 84

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpts] New York, 26 Sep (TELAM) -- The TC-91 aircraft in which President Raul Alfonsin is traveling to Panama departed at 1802 local time. Thus President Alfonsin has concluded his 4-day visit to this city.

CAPUTO COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH GROMYKO

PY261155 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Foreign Minister Dante Caputo interviewed on "30 Milliones" by Roberto Maidana and Monica Mihanovich in the Waldorf-Asotria Hotel in New York on 25 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Maidana] Danta Caputo's activities continue today. We have two questions for him.

[Mihanovich] How did your meeting with your Soviet counterpart go?

[Caputo] It was certainly an interesting meeting. Gromyko is practically a legendary figure in international politics. I believe it was a useful conversation for the two countries. We frankly recognized the matters on which we differ and also the objectives we commonly advocate such as peace in the world. And I believe that we have common positions on common objectives. We held a very frank conversation that ignored the innocent supposition of sharing things that we really do not share. In this regard I feel that it was a very interesting conversation. We do maintain with the Soviet Union important links in the commercial and economic fields, and Foreign Minister Gromyko expressed his country's interest in maintaining those links and even in strengthening them.

[Maidana] Mr Caputo, as I said, this is the second and last question. Foreign Minister Gromyko is now on the eve of a very important meeting with President Reagan. The dominant issues are world peace and international problems. Did you also discuss these issues?

[Caputo] You mean the Gromyko-Reagan talk?

[Maidana] The world situation, generically speaking.

[Caputo] The world situation generically speaking, yes, but that particular talk, no.

[Maidana] Anything else, sir?

[Caputo] No, just that we are very happy with the agreement reached by Minister Grinspun with the IMF. This took 9 months. But it was a fine birth.

[Maidana] Thank you, Mr Foreign Minister.

U.S. REPORTEDLY PRESSURED FOR IMF AGREEMENT

PY262104 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] An Argentine journalist in New York this morning revealed that the U.S. Government put strong pressure on the IMF to accept the Argentine position so that after long months of discussion an agreement could finally be reached.

The journalist reported that Argentina Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun interrupted his speech to announce that the agreement with the IMF had been reached. The journalist said that there was a tense atmosphere at yesterday's meeting because it was well-known that the IMF was not inclined to accept Argentina's conditions. It was also known that there were still one or two points to be discussed over which agreement had still not been reached and on which Grinspun did not want to budge one inch from the position that had been reached [words indistinct] during the talks with leading IMF officials.

After saying that observers in New York considered Alfonsin's presence a political factor and Grinspun's presence a technical factor, the journalist said that from the moment of Alfonsin's arrival, the influence of the political factor began to be felt.

The journalist added that according to U.S. sources, the U.S. Government yesterday put strong pressure on the IMF to get Mr De Larosiere to accept the Argentine proposal and finally reach the agreement Grinspun announced. The Argentine journalist said that apparently after Alfonsin's meeting with Reagan and his conversation with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Secretary of State George Shultz, the U.S. Government realized that it should pressure the IMF to end this discussion once and for all and to abandon some of the classic economic measures the IMF demands from countries trying to restore their faltering economies.

MILITARY COUNCIL STATEMENT PROVOKES REACTION

Political Leaders Criticize Note

PY261550 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 2210 GMT on 25 September carries a summary of the reactions to the note released by the Armed Forces Supreme Council on the prosecution of the members of the three first military juntas of the de facto government.

DYN quotes Intransigent Party President Oscar Alende as condemning the Supreme Council note and as saying that "this shows that they did not want to judge their peers...the military court did not do the job and now those who are responsible for the crimes will have to be handed over to the civilian courts."

According to the news agency report, Unified Socialist Party leader Simon Lazara has said that the Supreme Council note "reveals an attitude that seeks to hide human rights violations and protect those who are responsible for the dictatorship and for the horror that prevailed in our country. This action, which is virtually an act of insubordination against a decision by the president of the Republic, who is also the commander of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, is part of a plan clearly aimed at destabilizing democracy."

DYN also quotes Justicialist National Deputy Florencio Carranza as saying that the Supreme Council note "is a maneuver clearly aimed at preventing the people's demands from being fulfilled."

The DYN report then quotes Christian Democratic Party leader Nestor Vicente as saying that this action has shown that the Armed Forces continue to behave arrogantly and that "it was wrong to believe that executioners would judge executioners."

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 2200 GMT on 25 September also carries a report of reactions to the Armed Forces Supreme Council note. In the first place, the report quotes Hebe Pastor de Bonifaci, president of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, as saying that "the Supreme Council is made up of murderers who have acted as was expected by the murderers whom they should have judged."

The NA report then quotes Radical Deputy Jorge Vanossi, president of the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, as saying that depsite the delay in the action of the military court, "the cases will not remain without a verdict; they will be handed over to the civilian courts."

The report also quotes Justicialist Deputy Tomas Gonzalez Cabanas as saying that "this situation has shown that the Justicialist Party was right when it proposed that these excesses be judged by civilian judges within the military court system."

Alfonsin 'Deeply Concerned'

PY261545 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1220 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA) -- Sources from the delegation accompanying the Argentine president in New York said that President Raul Alfonsin avoided making any comments on the note presented by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to the Federal Court of Appeals in which it justifies the measures taken during the anti-subversive war. However, it was revealed that the contents of the note of the military Supreme Council have deeply concerned the Argentine president.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said here that the note of the military Supreme Council "does not imply that it has taken any position," or that it has made "any sort of prejudgment," since that "would imply a serious irregularity in a tribunal of justice." To say that the military Supreme Council "is taking a position would be a wrong interpretation," said Troccoli, adding that "the military Supreme Council has not made any evaluations. It has just reported on the state of the legal cases it is processing in order to let the Federal Court make a final decision."

"Therefore, I do not know anything which implies that the military Supreme Council has taken a position," said Troccoli.

Defense Ministry Comments

PY270252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA) -- The Defense Ministry today said in a communique referring to the note issued by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces on the causes of the excesses committed during the repression that the executive branch is ensuring "the citizens' right to exercise their rights and the existence of an independent judicial branch." The Defense Ministry communique says that the Supreme Council "has acted within the terms provided by the law" and that "it made very important decisions," such as the strict preventive custody ordered in some cases.

The official communique says that the note of the military court to the Appellate Court "is a case that must be resolved within the judicial field," The communique points out that "it is the Appellate Court and not the executive branch that must determine if the actions of the council reasonably comply with procedural methods." The following is the text of the communique:

"In view of the public reaction to the note submitted by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to the Apellate Court on the proceedings ordered by Decree No 158-83 and not passing judgment on some paragraphs of the note, which has been extensively commented on by the communications media, the Defense Ministry believes that this is a case that must be resolved by the judiciary."

"In this regard, the executive branch is complying with the Constitution: ensuring the citizens' right to exercise their rights and the existence of an independent judicial branch. Within that framework, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces has acted within the terms prescribed by the law. During this time it made very important decisions, such as the strict preventive custody of some people who held positions of responsibility at the time of the struggle against subversion.

"It is the Appellate Court and not the executive branch that must determine if the actions of the council reasonably comply with procedural methods. Beyond circumstantial considerations, the important thing is that our country is built on a juridical basis that safeguards the people from arbitrary decisions and injustice."

DEPUTY OPPOSES PURCHASE OF SOVIET RADAR, ROCKETS

PY262130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA) -- National Deputy Marlo Gurioli has sent presidential adviser Angel Federico Robledo the contract signed between the Governments of Mendoza and the Soviet Union for the purchase of rockets, launch ramps, and antihail radar system. Gurioli is questioning the contract because he feels that it "threatens the national industry and the capacity of Argentine technicians and researchers." He added that the Soviet radar would cover the operations area of the El Plumerillo and Villa Reynolds Airbases in Mendoza and San Luis, respectively.

Gurioli said that the contract that the Mendoza Government recently signed ignores "approximately 20 laws and denies profitable possibilities for the nation's industry." He said that "the contract, signed on 30 May, purchases a complete antihail system without anyone having considered purchasing it domestically." He said that the contract includes the purchase of rockets, launch ramps, and an MRL-5 radar with two bands for meteorological and military purposes. This radar is known as "India" and is used for directing antiaircraft fire and flight control. Gurioli said that the range of the radar covers the areas of El Plumerillo and Villa Reynolds. In order for the antihail system to become operative Soviet personnel will have to be transferred to Mendoza Province "because Argentine technicians are not familiar with its operation."

MILITARY INDUSTRIES LAMENT ARMS EXPORT POLICY

PY251835 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA) -- Today spokesmen of the Military Industries disclosed that during the past 10 months the Foreign Ministry has denied authorization for the sale to Latin American countries of more than $100 million of arms produced by them and by private enterprises and that these markets have now been supplied by Brazil and, to a lesser extent, by Chile.

The normal procedure to sell arms abroad begins with a request for authorization issued by the Defense Ministry that then submits it to the Foreign Ministry for veto or approval. Should the Foreign Ministry approve the request, it is then passed on to the Economy Ministry and then to the executive branch that authorizes the sale through a decree.

The Argentine arms production has been perfected to a very high degree and ranges from missiles to rockets, tanks, and armored vehicles which are designed and produced totally at a national level. These arms are manufactured by in addition to the Military Industries, at least three private enterprises that produce missiles, rockets, and armored vehicles of their own design. However, the Argentine Armed Forces have not purchased this material.

In view of the Foreign Ministry's refusal to authorize the sale of arms, the private enterprises have sold their designs for missiles and armored vehicles to countries of the Third World, among them some African and Asian countries.

The Military Industries, for its part, produces light weapons, mortars, 105- and 155-mm cannons, armored vehicles, tanks, viewfinders, ammunition of every caliber, rockets, and missiles.

Spokesmen for the Military Industries stated that export permits are even necessary for 22-caliber bullets, which are traditionally used only for sporting purposes.

Since December 1984, Argentina has changed its policy regarding arms exports by preventing all sales in Latin America and by rejecting export permits for over $100 million, not including sales of tanks and frigates. The Argentine Medium Tank (TAM) is produced by a mixed enterprise fully devoted to the assembly of this armored vehicle with parts mostly produced by the Military Industries. The mentioned enterprise had arranged the sale of more than 100 medium tanks with Asian and Latin American countries, but the Foreign Ministry did not authorize the operation. As a consequence, the tanks are now being kept in warehouses. Each of these tanks costs more than $1 million and is sold at almost $2 million. More than 85 percent of their production is entirely Argentine.

There is also the case of the Navy frigates fitted with missiles that were purchased from Great Britain and whose sale to Iran was also vetoed by the Foreign Ministry. As a consequence, this year Argentina lost approximately $800 million in sales by the Military Industries of tanks and frigates, taking into account that frigates cost approximately $500 million.

According to the spokesmen of Military Industries, the Argentine Foreign Ministry policy seeks to encourage peace in the southern cone and to stop nourishing the declared conflicts such as that between Iran and Iraq. Therefore, those sales which had already been settled with Central America and aforementioned Middle East countries were canceled. As a consequence of the Foreign Ministry's refusal to grant export permits, the income of foreign currency drops as well as the activities in the domestic market since, for example, the factory that currently produces the medium tanks is only producing 6 to 8 units per month when its real capacity surpasses 100 units per month. The same thing is happening with the other enterprises, especially the private enterprises which by selling their designs abroad, lose their rights to royalties and patents and stop generating jobs for thousands of persons.

The spokesmen also complained about the stagnation which studies for new prototypes and development lines for new technologies suffer due to the lack of funds or decisions at a high political level. In this regard they recalled the great inconsistency that prevailed during the military governments regarding new projects since, for no apparent reason, one project was suspended and others started, many of which were never concluded. In this regard, the Military Industries spokesmen recalled that in 1976 testing began of the Martin Pescador missile, designed in Argentina with a 7-km range, but this project was suspended. Later, other projects were delayed or abandoned without any apparent reason.

It was stated that great progress has been made in the missile field and that missiles with up to a 60-km range, though with limited success in target accuracy, have been produced. The missiles produced in Argentina have only a 20-km range, but are highly accurate. One of the technical developments currently under study in Argentina is the production of night viewfirders for combat that will be based on the "residual light" system. Almost 90 percent of these viewfinders will be produced with Argentine material. Progress is also being made in designing a caterpillar vehicle to carry Argentine-made 155-mm cannons with a 30-km range. It was stated that these technical developments are being carried out by national private enterprises, among them one enterprise that has designed armored vehicles wtih very versatile rubber wheels.

FIVE BOMBINGS REPORTED IN MENDOZA, GODOY CRUZ

PY271448 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1211 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Mendoza, 25 Sep (TELAM) -- Five bombs went off early this morning between 0215 and 0330 throughout the city of Mendoza and in Godoy Cruz Department, causing damages and the complete destruction of an automobile.

The attacks in downtown Mendoza affected the City Bank [in English], a jewelry store located in the fourth section at 300 Saint Luis Street, and a car parked on Boulogne Sur Mer Street in the fifth section, which was completely destroyed. The fourth and fifth bombs were reportedly planted in the sixth section and in Villa Hipodromo District, Godoy Cruz Department.

BUENOS AIRES TEACHERS STRIKE TERMED 'SUCCESSFUL'

PY261553 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1303 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (NA) -- As observed by reporters, the strike by primary and high school teachers in this city is totally successful. The strike ordered by the Confederation of Educational Workers of the Argentine Republic [CTERA] was staged to demand a basic salary of 25,000 pesos and other improvements.

BRAZIL GRANTED EXTENSION OF URANIUM ORE DEADLINE

PY252037 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1515 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin has authorized the National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, to extend for 1 year the deadline for the return of three shipments of concentrated uranium ore that were lent to Nuclebras in 1980. This decision was announced today in Decree 3033, which was published in the GAZETTE and which was signed by the president, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

In its whereas clauses, the decree indicates that "there is no problem in granting the request" submitted by the Brazilian enterprise because "internal uranium demands have been met."

The lending of the third, fourth, and fifth shipments was ordered in Decree 2504, dated 5 December 1980.

PANAMANIAN NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER ARRIVES

PY212300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2111 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM) -- General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, today arrived in Argentina in response to a special invitation issued by his Argentine counterparts.

"I am coming to strengthen and broaden military coordination between the two Armed Forces," the guest said upon arriving at Ezeiza International Airport. " I have a meeting scheduled with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and I will also talk with Defense Minister Raul Borras. On Monday and Tuesday next week I will tour Argentine military units."

Noriega arrived on a Boeing 727 of the Panamanian Air Force and was welcomed by Argentine Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena and Panamanian Ambassador to Argentina Roberto Puello Arauz. General Noriega will stay in Argentina until Tuesday, 25 September.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL WEEKLY -- A new weekly EL PERIODISTA DE BUENOS AIRES was launched today. This weekly, which will carry articles on politics and general information, is headed by Andres Cacciolli. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Argentine Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84 PY]

TANCREDO NEVES DISCUSSES ELECTION ISSUES

PY260340 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 84 pp 8, 10

[Democratic Alliance presidential candidate Tancredo Neves interview by Boris Casoy of FOLHA DE SAO PAULO on 19 September in Brasilia]

[Excerpts] FOLHA: Government circles are concerned about the rallies. Are you going to insist on having rallies, knowing that they could be a bone of contention and a fuse for provocation?

Neves: In Brazil, rallies have never been a source for disorder, disturbances of public order. Moderation is the key to their organization. What disrupts the situation is the language used sometimes. But this is inevitable because the rallies are held to provide an outlet for some speakers who interpret the sentiments of the people. The way they let out their feelings at a rally is normal. I complain about the presence of flags from clandestine parties at the rallies. But these flags do not represent anything, because those parties are irrelevant from the electoral standpoint. In the second place, one does not know when those banners are taken there by authentic, real communists and represent the infiltration of forces interested in distorting and compromising the rally.

FOLHA: It is said that you would not like to hold rallies during your campaign. Is this true?

Neves: No, I have always been in favor of rallies, but I have demanded the presence of chosen, first-class, speakers who are not inclined to offend the nation's president or the Armed Forces. I have also said that banners of clandestine parties should be banned from the rallies as much as possible.

FOLHA: A recent poll showed that the people are still thinking about direct elections and that they would like you to call direct elections after taking power. Could you propose such elections through a constituent assembly or through any other legal means, and then participate in the direct elections in response to popular demand?

Neves: I see the presidential mandate, which is involved in the elections, as the decision by a constituent assembly. I do not believe that the ordinary Congress is competent to reduce the duration of mandates nor to set their length for the future. But a constituent assembly can do it, and I would accept the decision it would adopt.

FOLHA: Brazil maintains friendly relations with the majority of socialist countries. What do you think about relations with Cuba?

Neves: Well, I believe that as long as Cuba is exporting its revolution and has troops in Angola, the position of our foreign policy of not having relations with it is clearly a correct position. As long as that situation persists, Brazil must not resume relations with Cuba.

FOLHA: But, Dr Neves, the PRC has invaded Vietnam and Brazil has not broken off relations with it. The Soviet Union keeps troops in Afghanistan, and Brazil continues to have relations with it. The export of revolution by Cuba is identical to the export of revolution by other socialist countries which invade neighboring countries. Don't you believe that the allegation that Cuba "exports revolution" is rather strange?

Neves: The thing is that Cuba is closer and its aggressiveness is more dangerous.

FOLHA: Are you in favor of legalizing the communist parties?

Neves: That problem will depend on a constitutional reform. It is up to the Constituent Assembly, not to Congress.

FOLHA: But what do you think about it?

Neves: I believe that if the clandestine parties are legalized, they will be less obnoxious than if they are not legalized. They would have to show their faces and assume responsibility for their actions and decisions, which they do not have to do now since they are illegal.

FOLHA: A good portion of the clandestine parties support you in your campaign to reach Planalto Palace. What kind of participation would they have in your government?

Neves: None. There will be no concessions in terms of direct or indirect participation in government. They will be treated as the present Constitution of the Republic recommends.

FOLHA: Dr Neves, won't a front so ideologically heterogeneous as the one that supports you cause the paralysis of your government, since important decisions will unavoidably go against one or another current?

Neves: A heterogenous front for the election purposes does not mean a heterogeneous front in government. The way we see it, this front is coherent, homogeneous, and has very clear and well-defined objectives.

FOLHA: Are you thinking of a more just land distribution system in the country?

Neves: The problem of land ownership is really dramatic in the country. The concentration of land in the hands of a few becomes greater all the time. Statistics show that the concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few instead of decreasing, increases every year. This is socially unjust. A solution to this problem is demanded today by the Vatican, the UN, the OAS, and all this country's respected organizations.

FOLHA: Among the problems you will inherit if elected is the problem of the internal debt, which is huge and is rarely talked about. How can this problem be tackled?

Neves: The domestic debt is reaching the 50-trillion-cruzeiro mark. There is only one way to pay it off, by designing a 5 to 6 year amortization plan and by generating a budgetary surplus.

FOLHA: But that type of solution implies a series of problems; it is a vicious circle that is not easy to break...

Neves: No, provided there is a budgetary surplus and the level of economic development is maintained, the problem can be handled. Now, no one can solve a problem of these proportions without sacrifice.

FOLHA: And do you believe it is possible to achieve economic development with a budgetary surplus?

Neves: I believe it is possible. We can proceed with our development, but not only with budgeted resources, but with budgetary surpluses, that is, resources not earmarked for the construction of public works. We can also have development through loans, floating bonds, and even expanding our foreign debt.

FOLHA: And statism? Don't you believe that the degree of statism in Brazil is high?

Neves: Statism in Brazil has grown too much. Some statism is inevitable, even to uphold the nation's sovereignty.

Petrobras, the Railroad Network, and Eletrobras make up 70 percent of the capital of all state-run companies in Brazil. There are sectors that are of fundamental importance, such as the steelmaking sector. No one is thinking of the privatization of the steelmaking sector, or other sectors of equal importance. Statism in sectors that are not of fundamental importance could be done away with through privatization. What I really favor is the preeminence of the national enterprise with national capital.

FOLHA: Dr Neves, are we going to renegotiate with the IMF? And how?

Neves: Well, in the classical way, obviously, but in more comfortable conditions in our favor. First, we now have excellent gold reserves at the disposal of the country; second, there is a climate of pressure on the creditor countries. These countries now recognize that their excessive demands must be reviewed. I believe that the Cartagena meeting, the Mar del Plata gathering, and the letter President Reagan sent to the Colombian president will help make the the negotiations easier. We have two cases we can look at: the case of Mexico, which is concluding renegotiations with more favorable terms than before, and the case of Argentina, which is demanding more favorable terms for the payment of its foreign debt, a legitimate demand in my opinion. Brazil will have to follow the same track. I believe that renegotiating is valid, but it must eliminate impositions that are demeaning to the national sovereignty or that can stop the country's development.

FOLHA: Do you have a team, some persons studying an economic plan, basic directives for the Brazilian economy?

Neves: I of course utilize all lines of thinking.

FOLHA: Is Mario Henrique Simonsen included?

Neves: I would like to have him as one of my advisers, and I expect to have a talk with him in a few days to get his contribution and make use of his experience. The important thing, however, is to get contributions and advice from all lines of thinking and economic schools. But the responsibility for making the decision will be mine, because I will be the one who implements the policy.

FOLHA: Will that policy be conservative, in line with the thinking of Olavo Setubal, for instance, or more in line with the one proposed by the economists of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB]?

Neves: It will be a policy conciliating actions to control inflation and resume economic development. The promotion of economic development without curbing inflation will only aggravate the country's situation. The curbing of inflation is fundamental for stable and productive economic development.

FOLHA: Brazilian society is very much concerned about urban violence. How do you intend to deal with the problem and provide more security for the Brazilian citizen?

Neves: The problem of urban violence has its roots in social factors. Violence in the cities is spurred by hunger, poverty, and unemployment. We have to remove the causes, by providing employment and resuming the process of economic development. But until that can be done, the only possible way to deal with it is by police action, and if possible by visible police deployment.

FOLHA: But then we will go to the other extreme, police violence. Torture is repeatedly practiced in police precincts, and the excessive zeal in suppressing violence is turned against the citizens as well.

Neves: I have the impression that police violence is more the exception than the rule. The rule is that the police carry out their duties properly. Against the police violence, we have the Penal Code and the exercise of public power by fair and strong authorities. Then criminals can be turned over to court officials to be tried and punished.

FOLHA: You have already stated your position in favor of reserving the computer market for domestic capital. Would you also be in favor of letting the military deal with the Brazilian computer industry as a question of national security?

Neves: This is not just a problem of national security, it is also a problem of national sovereignty. The bill that has been introduced in Congress to that effect has not been amended or modified. I believe that the National Informatics Plan [Plano Nacional de Informatica] cannot be left up to a military commission or to the legislative branch. The Special Secretariat of Informatics [SEI] should be charged with implementing the plan prepared by Congress or by the National Informatics Council [Conselho Nacional de Informatica]. The important point is that the SEI remain as an executive organ, but not composed of military only, but of civilian and military experts on the question.

FOLHA: If we reserved the national market for national capital, wouldn't we be heading toward the monopolization of the computer industry?

Neves: That risk does not exist because, by the bill now before Congress, the market will be served for 8 years only, under rigid control and supervision. When a company is included in the reserved market plan, the company has to fulfill certain requirements under the control of the appropriate organs.

FOLHA: Do you think that the Brazilian people are carrying a heavy tax burden? The earnings from work are taxed rather than those from capital.

Neves: A tax reform is really necessary in Brazil, and not only to establish an equitable distribution of the national income between the Federal Government, the state governments, and the municipal administrations. At this time, the Federal Government keeps 70 percent of tax revenues, leaving the states and municipalities in the most precarious financial conditions. But the reform that must be implemented involves a social reform. In Brazil, only the lower and middle classes pay taxes. The rich people do not pay taxes in Brazil. There are several activities such as stock exchange and open market operations that are not taxed or taxed very lightly for the profits they represent.

FOLHA: And the Brazilian atomic bomb?

Neves: I don't believe in it. Brazil must try to develop as much as possible as far as nuclear technology is concerned. We must keep pace with the evolution of atomic science in all its facets and stay abreast of what is being done around the world. If it is for peaceful purposes that an atomic bomb will be built, the price to be paid is too high. We have other instruments that have been developed by our industrial activities to serve our peaceful ends much better than an atomic bomb. Moreover, an atomic bomb for military purposes would be useless for Brazil because it does not have anybody to use it against.

FOLHA: And the Brazilian nuclear program? Will it be continued, reduced, or suspended under your government?

Neves: We know that our nuclear plants have flaws and are defective.

This program must be reviewed, especially the financial part of the program that is estimated at $30 billion, if my memory serves correctly, and just the size of this financial obligation is sufficient to have the program reconsidered and made compatible with our needs for resources.

FOLHA: The country has become a large arms exporter.

Neves: We are the fifth largest manufacturer and exporter of arms. I believe that this is a valid initiative. Every civilized nation makes and sells arms. It is an important item in our export list. Our arms export can still make a greater contribution to maintaining our balance of payments. Furthermore, this allows advances in technology. According to the material I have read, the arms industry employs already close to 18,000 Brazilians. So, in my view, this industry must be maintained and improved.

FOLHA: But isn't there an ethical question regarding the people that will be victims of Brazilian arms, built in our country to kill people, mainly in the Third World?

Neves: If Brazil were the only country manufacturing arms, the ethical and humanitarian argument would prevail. But if Brazil does not produce, other countries will, and we would deny ourselves profit from this activity.

FOLHA: Doctor Neves, what do you think about the theology of liberation? Where do you stand in the spectrum ranging from orthodoxy to the theology of liberation?

Neves: From my reading on this question, I conclude that liberation is not theology. Liberation is more of a social theory. We are all in agreement with the theory of liberation, but making it into a theology or a chapter of theology is an excessive ambition. What I see in the theology of liberation has to do with a social theory, greatly influenced by leftist authors, economists, and sociologists.

FOLHA: Could I place you in the area of the so-called conservative church?

Neves: No, I don't stand in the conservative church...or take a middle ground. I accept the objectives of the theory of liberation, but I do not see how can it be transformed into theology.

FOLHA: And the censorship of radio, television, movies? How do you view censorship, as a moral or political measure?

Neves: Censorship is primarily a cultural activity, and therefore the first decision of a democratic government should be to remove it from the police and the Justice Ministry and transfer it into the education or cultural ministries, if a cultural ministry is created. Only highly qualified, educated persons possessing sensibility are in the position to exercise well the delicate task of censorship in the terms established by the Constitution.

FOLHA: Will you then not fulfill the dream of ending censorship?

Neves: To end censorship would be imprudent, in my view.

FOLHA: With the prospects of democratization of the country, there is a tendency to intensify demands in the labor sector. How do you view the question of strike?

Neves: I believe that the right to strike is provided for in the Constitution, and there is no way to forbid its exercise. What is bad is that strikes are used as a partisan political instrument, not just as an instrument to make labor grievances known. Used as a political instrument, strikes are an instrument of social destabilization. But when they are in tune with the laws, as a labor instrument to defend and protect violated rights or insufficient salaries, strikes are legitimate.

FOLHA: Do you think that the labor unions should be severed from the Labor Ministry?

Neves: Well, the unions cannot be fully severed from the Labor Ministry. Even the unionists do not make this demand. What they need is full autonomy and freedom, so that the unions are not merely organizations to defend workers, but rather instruments of social order and peace.

FOLHA: Doctor Neves, is it possible to have a civilian head the National Intelligence Service?

Neves: There is nothing in the law to make it impossible. The United States has, by tradition, civilians heading the CIA and the FBI. There is no reason why this cannot be done in Brazil, although at this time I have no strong feelings nor have I made any decision on whether the SNI should be headed by a military person or a civilian.

TESTING OF ANGRA I POWERPLANT CONTINUES

PY210338 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portugese 19 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] The Angra I nuclear powerplant has returned to full-load operation after undergoing this weekend load-rejection [rejeicao de carga] tests as its output was reduced suddenly to 90 percent and later to 50 percent.

Furnas Centrais Electricas has reported that the tests have been successful but the date of the final tests during which the powerplant will operate at maximum load for 100 hours has not been set yet. At this point, it is being checked whether the fuel consumption is in keeping with specifications. Once the final test is over, Angra I will be considered accepted by Furnas.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS FINDS PETROLEUM -- Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [Petrobras] has improved its prospects for increasing oil production with the drilling of a well near the Pirauna field in the Campos Basin, where a 40-meter deep reservoir was discovered. This reservoir is almost double the structure discovered before. Preliminary tests have concluded with a daily production of 2,500 barrels of oil. According to Petrobras, this is a directional well drilled in the sea, 411 meters deep. The petroleum produced was classified as the light and medium, from which a larger proportion of diesel oil and gasoline can be obtained. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Sep 84 PY]

PINOCHET AGREES WITH GEN MATTHEI'S STATEMENT

PY270050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today expressed agreement with the recent statement made by General Fernando Matthei, adding that, quote, it is positive and reflects the thinking and attitude of the government in the search for full democracy, unquote.

Pinochet was then asked if he agrees with Gen Matthei's viewpoint, to which he replied: The Armed Forces and the forces of order, the commanders in chief, and the Carabineros director general are united behind the government, as has been repeatedly stated, but obviously there are different ways of saying the same thing. Pinochet added: Read my 11 September speech in which I said that Chile is making progress toward institutional normality and that the objectives are clear, and they are the same as those Gen Matthei has mentioned.

Asked about the possibility of a new timetable for the transition process, Pinochet replied that everything has its time. Now the government junta is discussing the Political Parties Law and the Electoral Court Law, and once I have an answer, we will move forward, he said, adding, what I can tell you is that I have noted that the people are showing more common sense, and this will lead us to a consensus.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER, AIDE TRAVEL TO ROK

PY251335 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] General Fernando Matthei, Air Force commander and member of the government junta, has traveled to Seoul in response to a special invitation extended to him by the commander of the ROK Air Force. This information was disclosed in a communique issued by the Public Relations Office of the Air Force that states that General Matthei accepted the invitation extended to him by his host as a gesture of goodwill. The communique adds that Commander Matthei is accompanied by his wife and an aide-de-camp.

TERRORIST ATTACKS IN VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO

Bus Burned

PY252151 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A group of subversives has intercepted a bus and set it on fire in Valparaiso. The incident occurred when a group of individuals intercepted the Verde Mar bus while it was circulating in the O'Higgins neighborhood in the part of Valparaiso. The bus, which belonged to the No 1 bus line which covers the (Andrucuan)-Playa Ancha route, was being driven by its owner, Juan Cisterna Valenzuela, who was seriously injured, according to a police report. The police report said the terrorists hurled incendiary bombs into the bus. The driver was burned by the flames, but the 12 passengers managed to flee. The vehicle was completely destroyed despite the firemen's efforts. Upon arriving on the scene, members of the Carabineros and security forces started a vast search for the attackers, who fled to the hills.

Two Bomb Attacks

PY262144 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] There have been two bomb attacks perpetrated during the past few hours in Santiago. One bomb caused some damage at the Portugal-El Salta bus stop on the corner of Placer and San Francisco Streets. The [word indistinct] and windows of the bus stop were damaged. In addition, about 50 windows of the San Ricardo bakery of Rauli Street in La Granja neighborhood were shattered. A group of subversives has planted a time bomb that detonated outside the bakery's metal shutter.

AD LEADER SHARPE CALLS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOLUTION

PY260132 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The Democratic Alliance has expressed its renewed determination to find a democratic solution to the country's present situation through a constitutional pact, warning that if the government continues its threats, the people cannot but continue to publicly express their dissatisfaction.

The multiparyt organization further expressed its disapproval of the circumstances the country is experiencing, noting that from the start the Democratic Alliance has stressed the need for a return to democracy as the basic condition to overcome the widespread crisis affecting Chile, and thus prevent the crisis-hatched conflicts from becoming more serious.

The following is what the AD leader Mario Sharpe said:

[Begin Sharpe recording] The dramatic warning the Santiago archbishop issued in his 18 September homily that there is the danger that the violence may be escalated, causing the destruction of Chile, reveals the anguish in which we live. The Democratic Alliance is heeding that warning and the spirit in which it was made.

Third [as heard], the recent declaration by General Matthei, the Air Force commander, also demonstrates his concern over the situation in which we live, and puts forth important and interesting ideas. [end recording]

However, Mario Sharpe added, no one can ignore the fact that the government's highest authorities are stubbornly maintaining the position that they will not accept changes leading to a rapid transition toward democracy, which is a basic condition for reconciliation among Chileans and for ending violence.

[Begin Sharpe recording] The government is threatening to escalate its repression of those who ask for changes in the existing situation.

Fifth [as heard], forced by the errors which we repeatedly denounced, the government had to adopt economic measures that are bringing despair to Chilean households. The situation thus created will inevitably lead to ever worsening social tensions, with results that will be impossible to control. [end recording]

If the government decides to put down with arms in hand the just demands of all Chileans, the Democratic Abliance leader said, it will be making a dire mistake, driving the country into a fratricidal struggle at this critical time.

[Begin Sharpe recording] Each one of us must assume his share of responsibility, and the Democratic Alliance expresses to its fellow countrymen its determination to seek a political agreement with all civilian political forces that support democracy, a constitutional pact which can guarantee civilized coexistence among Chileans. This pact must include the fundamental elements of a democratic institutionality, respect for human rights, and the bases of the country's economic structure, thus opening the way for a peaceful and orderly transition toward full democracy. [end recording]

BETANCUR: ARMED FORCES 'INCITED' TO COUP ATTEMPT

PA260333 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- President Betancur has reported an irresponsible action to incite the Armed Forces to carry out a coup. He made the charge after inspecting Arauca's oilfields. He added that the Armed Forces are uselessly and crazily incited to carry out a coup by those who have claimed to be his friends. Betancur went on to say that there are no guerrillas hiding in the corners of the presidential palace and that the government is tolerant regarding the unfair and disrespectful suggestions that there is something hidden and cannot be revealed about the agreements signed with the subversive groups.

Betancur also said: We have a strong feeling for peace, but apparently sometimes we cannot initiate it in all its material and moral aspects. He added: It is possible for a citizen to suggest a coup because he dislikes a tax or the prices approved for his business operation, but politicians have to weigh all factors calmly and in all fairness and realize that their recommendations or decisions can save or kill thousands of people.

Betancur said it is necessary to continue the struggle for peace beyond the truce to be able to fight against crime such as extortion and abduction of common citizens by subversives.

He also recalled that the direct action announced by the extremists will not endanger the strength of the law. During his speech on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Colombian Law Academy, he said it is necessary to (?unravel) words and recalled that if one enters the game of violence it is possible to become immersed in it.

We have a de jure state, which we defend with traditional means, but which we promote, however, through constructive dialogue. This state should be strengthened by a situation in which its destiny is not at stake. Such a situation would be especially good for skeptics and those who are desperate and who for different reasons believe that this de jure state should disappear and give its place to violence, he said.

Betancur said the country is passing though a crisis and pointed out, however, that this will not worry Colombians if one thinks about the state of law which has been, and must continue to be, the guide. We should also remember that brute force will not prevail against this state of law that casts an image of a civilized nation.

Betancur recalled that this state of law must be defended because it allows us to operate in a framework of institutional consensus because of our knowledge and persuasion.

Betancur also appealed to political, economic, and social sectors to work for full peace in the Arauca intendancy so that a new era can be introduced and it can be even more prosperous. He said that the time has finally arrived for Arauca after years of shortages, and appealed to the intendancy leaders to relinquish small-group politicking and carry out broader activities to fulfill development goals.

From now on, all Arauca leaders of all economic and social sectors should work for full peace in Arauca, he said in conclusion.

FINANCE MINISTER SEEKS NEW DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

PA262212 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia is not seeking to refinance its foreign debt but to attain additional resources through the IDB, World Bank, and IMF, said Finance Minister Roberto Junguito Bonnet in Washington.

He said as a result of his contacts that new credit lines have been signed with the World Bank and the IDB in excess of $400 million.

Junguito Bonnet revealed that thus far the topics at the IMF and World Bank annual meetings have mainly dealt with Latin American countries' efforts to pay their foreign debt. He praised the United States reply to the Latin Americans' proposals accepting that the foreign debt be analyzed at the IMF and World Bank commissions' meetings, thus advocating a political dialogue between governments regarding the debt. The proposal was presented in Mar del Plata and served as a basis for President Betancur's message to President Raul Alfonsin.

In a statement to Emisoras CARACOL from Washington, Roberto Junguito Bonnet said that while the foreign debts of Venezuela and Argentina are being discussed, Colombia is seeking new resources to develop its programs. In the case of Colombia, we have a different situation regarding our economic situation and foreign debt; therefore, we have been meeting with the IMF, the World Bank, the IDB, and international banks and discussing the possibility of attaining additional credit lines. The economic situation in our country indicates that the best thing to do is to seek additional international resources; therefore, we have already signed a group of loans with the World Bank and the IDB in excess of $400 million, the minister said.

Junguito said that part of the work will be to review the 1985 plans and to renew and maintain the credit lines.

PERUVIAN SHINING PATH GUERRILLAS SITED IN EL VALLE

PA260404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Popayan, Colombia, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The presence in southwestern Colombia of a group of Maoist Shining Path guerrillas was reported today by the private Association of Farmers and Cattlemen [Sociedad de Agricultores, SAG] of El Valle Department.

Jaime Cordoba, president of the SAG, called the government's attention to the presence in the region of "alien individuals, perhaps Europeans, who are supplying the rebels with arms."

Cordoba made the charge during a security council meeting in Popayan, Cauca Department, which was devastated by an earthquake on 31 March 1983. The leader recalled that the Shining Path has caused the death of hundreds of peasants in Peru's Ayacucho Department, adding that they "operate unchecked" in southwestern Colombia.

BRIEFS

OIL FIND -- The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise reported yesterday the discovery of an oil deposit in Putumayo Intendancy with an estimated production capacity of 640 barrels of crude oil a day. The oil is the semilight type. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 18 Sep 84 p 3 A PA]

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- The government appointed Senator Jaime Pava Navarro as the new ambassador to the Dominican Republic yesterday. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Sep 84 p 8 PA]

IVORY COAST, VENEZUELAN AMBASSADORS -- Nicolas del Castillo, manager of the National Tourism Corporation and Hotel Corporation of Colombia [Cotelco], has assumed office as the new Colombian ambassador to the Ivory Coast. He replaces Alberto Zalamea Acosta, writer and journalist, who has been appointed ambassador to Venezuela. The new diplomat will travel to the Ivory Coast by mid-October to take up post. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 84 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

PY262255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2223 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Washington, 26 Sep (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today arrived in Washington, where he will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The plane in which the Peruvian president and his entourage were traveling landed at Andrews Air Force Base (Maryland), which is close to Washington.

POLICE, ARMY CHARGED WITH KILLING 19 PEASANTS

PY262236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1959 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 25 Sep (EFE) -- Judicial branch sources today confirmed to EFE that the authorities of several Andean towns have charged that military and police personnel killed 19 peasants in the Ayacucho locality of San Pedro on 15 September.

The deputy governor (justice of the peace) of the town of Huachi and representatives of Chivoquero and Rumipata reported the deaths to the Ayacucho district attorney's office and the political-military command of the area. The peasants had gone to the town of San Pedro in response to a call for help after a terrorist attack staged shortly before.

According to the charge, five inhabitants of San Pedro erroneously identified the peasants when they arrived as members of the terrorist organization "Shining Path," a Maoist group. The peasants were then arrested and killed by the policemen and soldiers who were in the town.

Sources close to the Ayacucho district attorney have reported that the incident will be investigated.

All of these localities are in the 60,000 sq km emergency zone, which has been under the political-military control of the Peruvian Army since late 1982 because of the intense activities of Shining Path guerrillas.

RAILWAY BRIDGE DAMAGED BY SHINING PATH EXPLOSIVES

PY261424 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Today Shining Path subversives tried to blow up another railway bridge between La Oroya and Huancayo, near the city of Jauja. Three of the support columns of bridge No 306 were damaged by explosives that were set in the Yaco River bed. A train loaded with minerals was crossing the bridge at the moment of the explosion.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH EL SALVADOR

PA261410 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 20 Sep 84 p 13

[Joint Venezuelan-Salvadoran communique issued in Caracas on 19 September on the occasion of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's official visit to Venezuela]

[Text] At the invitation of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte paid an official visit to Venezuela from 17 to 19 September. President Duarte placed a wreath at Simon Bolivar's tomb in the National Pantheon. He met with National Congress officials, political leaders, and with prominent Venezuelan public, private, and media figures.

The Venezuelan and Salvadoran presidents had cordial and frank talks on matters of common interest to both countries and exchanged views on the development and outlook of the regional and international situations. During those talks they stressed their deep conviction that only the democratic system allows the full realization of an atmosphere of freedom, peace, and justice. The Venezuelan president said that he is closely watching the situation in El Salvador, where he supports the implementation of a democratic and pluralistic process that would contribute to the attainment of peace and regional development. The two presidents pledged to promote democracy and its peaceful propagation for all the Latin American peoples.

The presidents stressed the importance and value of respect for human rights and for mankind's fundamental freedoms. They condemned the violation of human rights wherever it occurs, and they agreed to continue working to strengthen the international mechanisms that protect and strictly observe these rights, while adopting domestic measures that promote respect for and protection of those rights and liberties.

During the meetings, President Duarte talked at length about his efforts to eradicate the philosophy of violence from any ideological group, and about his commitment to make peace prevail and to incorporate all Salvadorans into the democratic process.

The two leaders reaffirmed their conviction that solutions to internal Central American problems must reflect the will of the countries involved as expressed through democratic means free from any foreign meddling or interference. Expressing their satisfaction with the significant progress made in the search for peace and cooperation in Central America, they agreed that the new version of the Contadora Document contains viable formulas for ensuring the political and economic stability of all the area countries, and that a political commitment by all the countries involved is required in order for the proposals mentioned in the document to be effective. Lusinchi and Duarte appealed to all the Central American leaders to ensure the attainment of those goals.

President Duarte said that he was gratified by the renewal of the San Jose accord on oil subsidies to the Central American and the Caribbean countries, which is an appropriate instrument for helping to raise the standard of living of the area's peoples.

Underscoring the importance of the upcoming meeting of the foreign ministers from the EEC, Spain, Portugal, Central America, and the Contadora Group, the two leaders expressed their hope that the meeting will produce specific demonstrations of European support for the Contadora peace efforts, in particular, for the latest version of the Contadora Document, as well as concrete cooperation agreements that effectively serve to strengthen democracy, speed up the economic and social development of the area countries, and reactivate the process of Central American integration.

Lusinchi and Duarte reaffirmed the Consensus of Cartagena to the effect that only through the joint will of debtor and creditor countries will it be possible to give the proper political consideration to the foreign debt problem so as to arrive at appropriate and lasting solutions without imposing conditions that affect the economic development and political and social stability of the region's peoples.

Realizing that the fight against drug trafficking and drug abuse is beyond the scope of each country's individual actions, Lusinchi and Duarte agreed that there is a need for effective international legislation. Within this context, the Salvadoran president expressed his support for the Quito Antidrug Traffic Declaration issued on 10 August 1984, as well as the Draft Convention Against Drug Trafficking and Related Activities submitted by Venezuela to the United Nations and the OAS.

On behalf of the Salvadoran people and on his own behalf, President Duarte thanked President Lusinchi for his invitation and for all the attention he received, as well as for Lusinchi's help in making his trip a success. Duarte also reiterated his gratitude for Venezuela's support of the Salvadoran people's aspirations and democratic efforts, and for its full cooperation in the process that has resulted in definite measures to strengthen democracy and to bring peace and social justice to El Salvador.

Caracas, 19 September 1984
Jaime Lusinchi, President of the Republic of Venezuela
Jose Napoleon Duarte, President of the Republic of El Salvador

AIR FORCE TO BUY TRAINING PLANES FROM BRAZIL

PA261802 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Sep 84 p D 8

[Text] Maracay, 18 Sep -- The new Brazilian planes to be purchased by the Venezuelan Air Force will be trainers. Division General Carlos Pinaud Arcila, general commander of the Air Force, made this statement to reporters following an exhibition flight by the Mirage airplanes. He added that an acrobatic team of very sophisticated "Toucan" airplanes made in Brazil will visit Venezuela on Thursday.

General Pinaud Arcila admitted that negotiations are under way to acquire some "Toucan" planes and noted that the purchase of six G-22 Italian-made planes will be completed in November.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul yesterday swore in Venezuela's new ambassadors to Greece, Romania, Suriname, and Australia. They are Jose Ramon Medina, Demetrio Boersner, Army Touron, and Ramon Delgado, respectively. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Aug 84 p D 9 PA] On 13 September Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul swore in four new ambassadors. They are Jesus Garcia Coronado to Indonesia; Ildegar Perez Segnini to the USSR; Rafael Jose Neri to Portugal; and Fernando Baez Duarte to Norway. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 14 Sep 84 p 15 PA]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA -- German Navas Carrillo, director general of the Foreign Ministry, and Prem Khandu Thungon, Indian deputy minister of education and culture who is currently visiting Caracas, have signed a cultural agreement between the Venezuelan and Indian Governments. According to the agreement, Venezuela and India affirm their decision to promote cooperation and exchange in the fields of culture, the arts, education, and sports. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 14 Sep 84 p 15 PA]

FINANCE SECRETARY CRITICIZES IMF, WORLD BANK

PA261547 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 24 Sep 84 p 4

[Special report to THE NEWS by Antonio Isse Nunez]

[Text] Washington, D.C. -- Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva Herzog strongly criticized the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank's failure to include trade protectionism, interest rates and new credits in their order of business. Designated the spokesperson for 11 Latin American countries before the IMF Development Committee meeting, Silva Herzog warned industrialized nations about Latin America's inability to cover foreign liabilities unless a new world trade context is promptly established.

Silva Herzog said amortization of loans depends heavily on broader foreign trade relations. He conditioned repayment on consideration of the Cartagena Consensus in the IMF and World Bank governors meetings that open today.

Silva Herzog demanded that new credits be resumed. He predicted international collapse if loans remain curtailed or are entirely cut off to some countries. "Fresh cash has to start flowing again," he said.

He said foreign debt problems aren't inherent in Latin America alone. The difficulties, Silva Herzog said, are multinational and reflect on most developed nations. "Some countries like Mexico have been able to work out short-term solutions," Silva Herzog said. "Rescheduling of payments, alone, is not the answer."

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON THIRD WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FL261950 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1717 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said here today that the North-South dialogue is faltering because of a lack of political will by the industrialized world, and that therefore, cooperation among developing countries should become an instrument of progress. Inaugurating the ministerial-level meeting of the Group of 77, which comprises most Third World nations, Sepulveda emphasized the necessity of improving the multilateral economic cooperation agenda because the world's economic crisis confirms the absolute necessity of reforming the existing economic order.

According to Mexico's foreign secretary, this phenomenon has made it clear that overcoming the manifestations and consequences of the crisis will not be attained with isolated national-level decisions, which many times only result in short-term economic successes for a few. He added that it should be assured that economic recovery is general, demanding a deliberated decision by everyone, both developing countries and industrialized ones.

Sepulveda stated that the steps to the present recovery have resulted in a precarious and unbalanced situation in a few countries, and growth, which encompasses the entire world economy and which assures development, demands a change in course. The foreign secretary said the industrialized nations' restrictive trade and financial policies have responded to short-term considerations, creating increasing difficulties for the developing countries' adjustment policies.

Sepulveda condemned protectionist barriers, which restrict world trade when developing nations are trying to increase their exports; the fall in prices of raw materials; and the dismantling of stabilization programs.

He said that behind some industrialized nations' successful control of inflation is the persistent deterioration of the prices of primary goods, upon which the export income and development prospects of many nations depend.

Concerning the foreign debt, Sepulveda said that while a huge debt is being accumulated, interest rates are increasing in an unprecedented manner, which has led Third World nations to become net exporters of financial resources. Sepulveda emaphsized the ties between trade, financing, and debt, and said that although the debt problem is currently the most worrisome, it is clear that it cannot be viewed in isolation.

Sepulveda called for greater access to markets and the renewal and increase of financing, which are essential components of the only possible long-term answer: development. The Mexican foreign secretary requested the developing nations to define a new course that takes into account current political attitudes. If we define our long-term objectives clearly, we can also solve short-term problems, he said.

Sepulveda stressed that in the past 12 months the developing countries' efforts have been evident, but the lack of political will of the industrialized nations has also been evident. Without their political will, he said, it will not be possible to overcome the prolonged stagnation of dialogue, the progressive erosion of multilateral cooperation, and the deterioration of the world economic situation. The time has come, he said, to make South-South cooperation an effective instrument of progress, an identifying link among our nations, and a decisive factor in the reordering of the international economic system.

SEPULVEDA MEETS WITH CANADA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

FL261814 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1620 GMT 25 Sep 84

[By special correspondent Jose Carreno]

[Excerpts] United Nations, 25 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Diplomatic sources said here today that in a meeting between Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark and Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, the two nations reaffirmed their relations following Canada's change in administration. Since President Miguel de la Madrid visited Canada last May there have been two changes of government in that country.

The Sepulveda-Clark meeting reestablished the high-level relations agreed upon during De la Madrid's visit to Ottawa, when both governments agreed to extend most-favored-nation status to each other.

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT ADDRESSES SENATE

FL270112 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president-elect of Panama, today said that Mexico is an example for the other nations of the world because of its efforts to achieve economic recovery while maintaining its independence and dignity. In his address to the Mexican Senate, Ardito Barletta said Mexico has endured great hardships and has gone forward toward the light at the end of the tunnel that leads to the path of recovery.

Ardito Barletta said that his country is going through difficult times as is all of Latin America, but these hard times test the mettle, creativity, and energy of the Panamanians. Panama will have to learn a lot from Mexico to overcome its economic difficulties and find the path to development, Ardito Barletta said. He also said that his country wants to help Central America find the path towards peace through negotiation, and that the efforts of the Contadora Group are noble.

Meets With President

FL271112 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Sep 84 (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's President held a private meeting this afternoon with Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta, in which they discussed matters concerning Central America and relations between the two countries. The meeting took place at the official Los Pinos residence and lasted 1 hour.

Later President De la Madrid held a dinner for the visitor, where Ardito Barletta stated that there exist broad areas for cooperation and friendship between the two countries. He added that these should be reaffirmed in the future.

Ardito Barletta was accompanied by Moises Cohens Cattan, from the Liberal Party; Lenin Sucre, from the Republican Party; and Panama's Ambassador to Mexico Emilia Arosemena. De la Madrid was accompanined by Senate leader Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Energy and Mines Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa, and Trade Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes, among other officials.

UK MINISTER COMMENTS ON TRADE, FOREIGN DEBT

FL251743 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0111 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 24 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Great Britain could play a very important role in Mexico's industrial and technological development because there is a will to participate, UK Commerce Minister Paul Channon stressed here today. Channon, who met this afternoon with members of the British Chamber of Commerce in Mexico, announced that several business transactions between Mexican and British firms as well as a credit for the Mexican Government will be finalized during his stay in the country. He declined to provide any further details on the credit. He said that in the short- and medium-term Great Britain will invest in a larger number of projects in Mexico, and pointed out that the confidence of the British Government and investors is a result of the Mexican Government's success in economic recovery.

Channon said he opposed the growing U.S. budget deficit because it is unsustainable and directly affects the interest rates charged by international banks. The impact of the interest rates is extremely prejudicial to world economy, he added.

The British minister said that in order to solve the foreign debt problems of underdeveloped countries, a country-by-country negotiation must be conducted because each nation is a different case with respect to the interest rate, currently at 13 percent annually.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON CENTRAL AMERICAN PROBLEMS

PA252235 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Sep 84 p 33 A

[By Jaime Contreras Salcedo]

[Excerpts] Hiromoto Seki, official spokesman for the Japanese Government accompanying Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who is currently on an official visit to Mexico, said that Japan and Mexico fully agree that the Central American problems can only be solved through political talks and not with arms. He said that Japan supports the Contadora Groups efforts and that the countries of the area should be allowed to solve their domestic problems. He also accused "Soviet and Cuban forces" of intensifying the problems. Seki made this statement yesterday when he announced that President Miguel de la Madrid will visit Japan in 1985 "to strengthen relations between the two countries."

The Japanese official denied during a news conference that 60 Japanese citizens who are currently in Honduras are there to support the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. "These Japanese citizens are members of a technological and training mission and have nothing to do with military affairs or anything similar; we do not have advisers in other countries and a Japanese Government agency has direct control of the personnel in Honduras."

On the subject of Japanese citizens serving in other countries in missions similar to the one in Honduras, the Japanese official said that there are similar missions in Paraguay; Bolivia, Costa Rica, and "probably in other countries." He also mentioned that Japanese youths are also participating in agricultural technology and training missions and nothing else. He said that the Japanese Constitution prohibits sending military advisers to other countries.

PPS DEMANDS GAVIN'S REMOVAL AS U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA261708 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Sep 84 p 11 A

[By Angel Soriano]

[Text] The Mexican Popular Socialist Party (PPS) yesterday announced that in addition to their request that the National Action Party's [PAN] status be canceled, a request they have presented with their evidence to the Federal Electoral Commission (CFE), they will also present sufficient documents to demand the removal of John Gavin as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. The party also stated that there is enough proof to denounce the intervention of the clergy in Mexican political matters, "who from the pulpit invite the people to become members and vote for a party that seeks the common good," in this manner violating the Constitution "with the tolerance of high-ranking officials of the current government,"

The solferino party added that on repeated occasions it has denounced not only the interfering actions of Ambassador Gavin, the clergy, and the PAN, but the alliances with the transnationals of some secretaries of state, like Jesus Silva Herzog, finance and public credit secretary, and Hector Hernandez Cervantes, commerce and industrial development secretary. These secretaries, through their office, support and sponsor the interference of foreign interests in national matters.

Speaking of what is happening in Mexico, PPS Deputy Francisco Ortiz Mendoza said that because of the involvement of government officials, not only has the Constitution been violated but the activities of Gavin, "who is more of a provoker than a diplomat" have been tolerated.

The PPS leader stressed that nothing has been done despite the charges presented by his party at all the possible forums. The danger that this situation involves is clear, considering that even the Institutional Revolutionary Party president has reacted violently against it," he said.

Ortiz Mendoza noted that his party had presented the evidence of Ambassador Gavin's intervention and of PAN's violations to the Constitution in order for the government to proceed according to the law in preserving the country's sovereignty.

ILLUECA, ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN SIGN DECLARATION

Exchange Decorations

PA270439 [Editorial Report] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 0324 GMT on 27 September begins live coverage of a ceremony from the Presidential Palace in Panama City of the exchange of decorations by the Argentine and Panamanian presidents and the signing of a joint declaration reaffirming their position regarding the Falklands war.

At 0336 GMT, the protocol officer announcer the entry of the presidents of Panama and Argentina. Then, the joint declaration reaffirming the two countries positions on the Falklands war is read. At 0342 GMT, both presidents sign copies of the joint declaration.

At 0343 GMT, a decree is read granting the Argentine president the Order of Manuel Amador Guerrero for his universal actions. President Illueca then presents President Alfonsin with the decoration. Alfonsin thanks Illueca for this great honor and says that "it is another commitment to increase our efforts in serving the cause of the fatherland, the Latin American fatherland."

Continuing, Alfonsin presents his country's highest honor, the Order of General San Martin, to Illueca, saying: "I must be brief in telling the president how much Argentina acknowledges and thanks him for the brave and energetic action he carried out in defense of our interests, which are also the interests of Latin America, during the conflict in the South Atlantic." "The Argentines, Mr President, are grateful to Panama." Alfonsin then presents Illueca with the order.

In his response at 0351 GMT, Illueca says that Alfonsin's visit to Panama is a source of happiness for the Panamanian people and goes on to note the countries historical ties. Turning to the Falklands, Illueca says: "We trust that Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas will be obtained through negotiations. I cannot help but think that what happened 3 years ago in the Malvinas suggests the need for Latin America to defend its interests and begin to think about the means and instruments for the defense of its external security.

"As Ugarte [Argentine statesman] said, we must build our own conscience and remain neutral with the sole objective of preserving what is ours. Neither neutrality nor distance can totally protect us. Our mission does not depend on the victory of any one group. Our mission is to be ready to have our own victory. We must not have a colonial mentality; we must think in nationalistic terms. Latin America for Latin Americans. We urge the Latin American countries to put their moral strength and conscience toward seeking peaceful solutions to the problems of sovereignty in the South Atlantic of Latin America and in Central America."

Concluding, Illueca reiterates his pleasure at presenting the Manuel Amador Guerrero Order to Alfonsin and thanks Alfonsin for bestowing the San Martin Order upon him. The presidents then offer toasts. The ceremony and the live relay ends at 0411 GMT.

Text of Joint Declaration

PA270525 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0150 GMT 27 Sep 84

["Text" of joint declaration signed by the presidents of Panama and Argentina in Panama City on 27 September on the occasion of President Raul Alfonsin's official visit to Panama]

[Text] On 26 September 1984, at the invitation of His Excellency Dr Jorge E. Illueca, president of the Republic of Panama, His Excellency Dr Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina, arrived on an official visit to Panama accompanied by a high-level delegation.

Within the framework of the excellent friendly relations that exist between the peoples and Governments of Argentina and Panama, the two presidents held frank and cordial talks during which they agreed extensively on all of the regional and bilateral issues that they discussed. Consequently, the two presidents agreed to issue the following joint declaration:

President Alfonsin expressed his country's gratitude to the Panamanian Government and to Dr Jorge E. Illueca for the solidarity extended by Panama to the Argentine nation during the South Atlantic crisis and for the vigorous efforts made at various international forums to achieve universal recognition of the legitimate sovereignty and inalienable rights of the Argentine nation over the Malvinas.

President Illueca reiterated Panama's determination to unswervingly pursue a policy of Latin American solidarity and broad support for the peaceful settlement of the Argentine nation's demands. To this effect, he reiterated the importance of the UN General Assembly resolutions that urge Argentina and the United Kingdom to begin negotiations to find a just and peaceful solution to the dispute over the Malvinas Islands in the Latin American South Atlantic.

The two presidents reaffirmed their support for the peace initiative being pursued by the Contadora Group, reiterating that this is the appropriate means for bringing about a political resolution of Central American tension and conflicts. They also expressed the opinion that the Contadora Group should continue to function with the broadest international support as long as there is still a threat of war in the area. At the same time, they urged the Central American countries to promptly adopt the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, while urging countries with links or interests in the area to refrain from taking actions that could lead to further problems in the area or hinder the achievement of the Contadora Group's objectives.

The two presidents agreed that the Latin American countries' foreign debt has transcended merely economics and has acquired the gravest political dimensions that affect the social and political stability of the countries in the region. In their opinion, Latin America, with a foreign debt of over $350 billion, cannot continue to submit to recessionary formulas that would dangerously limit its prospects for long-term development.

In connection with this situation, the two presidents expressed the opinion that it is essential, for the solution of the foreign debt problems, that an agreement be reached on the joint responsibility of the creditor countries, financial organizations, and private international banks. They noted the urgent need to guarantee to the Latin American debtor countries acceptable conditions to recover their economic growth rate in order to make them capable of regularly servicing their debt and of having realistic and supportive solutions that do not mortgage their future.

President Illueca thanked the Argentine Government for its solidarity toward the Panamanian people and government in their demand for full compliance with the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, considering them to be of common interest to all the Latin American countries.

The Argentine president noted his pleasure over the reversion, on 1 October, of important areas and installations adjacent to the interoceanic waterway, and expressed his support for full respect for the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal as established in the treaty to which the Argentine Republic has subscribed.

Issued in Panama City on 26 September 1984,

[Signed] Jorge E. Illueca, president of the Republic of Panama

Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina

DRY DOCK EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE, INJURES THREE

PA260355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Investigative officials from the Panama Canal Commission are trying to establish the cause of an explosion which took place last night inside a floating lock on the Atlantic side of the canal, where five workers were killed, three were injured, and two are still missing. The fifth fatal victim of the explosion was located this afternoon at Pier 15, where an overall dive and search operation is taking place. Manuel Molinar's body was found at Pier 15; the others killed were identified as Roberto Avila, whose body was violently thrown against the wall of the building he was working in; Frank Allen, who was thrown against the iron door of a storage area; Manuel Molinar, who was thrown into the water and whose body was found this afternoon at the bottom; Arturo Barraza and Juan Castillo, who were leaving the floating lock when the explosion occurred.

Jose Guardiola and Luis Avila suffered various injuries; Victor Torres suffered minor burns and is still hospitalized.

All the men worked for the Panama Canal Commission's industrial division, which is located in Mount Hope.

BANKING ASSOCIATION ADOPTS CONDUCT CODE

PA192231 Panama City STAR & HERALD in English 19 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] The Panama Banking Association has announced the adoption of a conduct code that will be strictly enforced among its more than 120 member banks. The code is aimed at preventing members of the International Banking Center established in Panama from being used in illicit transactions such as the laundering of funds derived from drug traffic, a communique issued by the Banking Association disclosed yesterday.

The code demands that association members abstain from indulging in operations with individuals and companies even suspected of being linked with drug traffic or other illicit operations.

To be established is a vigilance committee made up of the Panama Banking Association president, vice president of the board, former association presidents and manager of the Banco Nacional de Panama. The committee will not only act as advisor to member-banks aimed at full compliance of the code, but will be empowered to deal on cases involving infractions, then apply or recommend sanctions that could include expulsion from the Banking Association.

COSTA RICA

GUATEMALA NEGOTIATING ON DEBT PAYMENT

PA260320 Rome IPS in Spanish 2016 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 24 Sep ASIN (SCN) -- Economy and Commerce Minister Odalier Villalobos has said that Costa Rica and Guatemala signed an agreement in which Guatemala pledged to pay $13.9 million as partial payment of its commercial debt, which has been past due for several months. According to the official, Guatemalan representatives will make the payment next 11 October, and requested a meeting to definitely establish when they will pay their debt in full. Guatemala owes Costa Rica $47 million, including a debt of $4.4 million which is not officially registered but exists, as a result of several Costa Rican sales to that nation.

Villalobos said that $9.5 million must be added to the debt; this amount represents an additional package of authorized payments from Guatemala to Costa Rica, which have yet to be paid even though they should have been paid some weeks ago. Guatemalan Economy Minister Leonel Hernandez said that his country has agreed to pay part of its debt on time and, within the next 30 days, will announce when the rest of the debt will be paid. Guatemala represents the main market for Costa Rica's industrial products, to the extent that 50 percent of its total exports go to that Central American nation. Costa Rica has a population of 2.4 million and is 51,000 sq km in size.

During August, Costa Rica exported a total of $54.9 million to that country, while it imported $44 million, leaving a surplus balance of $10 million. Villalobos said that if this continues, sales to Guatemala will rise to $90 million annually, an unprecedented figure, because Costa Rican industrial products are very much in demand in that country.

PARTICIPANTS IN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

PA261420 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A total of 11 European foreign ministers, 9 Latin American foreign ministers and 1 secretary of state will participate in the San Jose conference. The official list was completed this afternoon of those who will attend the foreign ministers' conference of the European Economic Community, Central America and the Contadora Group, which begins Friday in San Jose. This conference will also bring together approximately 400 journalists from throughout the world. The Costa Rican people learned today that the participants of this conference will begin arriving at the Juan Santamaria Airport on Wednesday. The principal objective of this conference is to analyze the political and economic situation of Central America. The FRG will have the largest delegation at the conference and Luxembourg the smallest. Here is the official list of the foreign ministers who will attend the conference:

Leo Tindemans from Belgium; Uffe Ellemann-Jensen from Denmark; Hans-Dietrick Genscher from West Germany; Ioannis Kharalambopoulos from Greece; Claude Cheysson from France; Peter Barry from Ireland; Giulio Andreotti from Italy; Hans van den Broek from the Netherlands; Geoffrey Howe, from the United Kingdom; Fernando Moran from Spain; Jaime Gama from Portugal; Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran from Guatemala; Edgardo Paz Barnica from Honduras; Jorge Eduardo Tenorio from El Salvador; and Miguel D'Escoto Brockman from Nicaragua.

Other foreign ministers who will attend are: Oyden Ortega Duran from Panama; Isidro Morales Paul from Venezuela; Bernardo Sepulveda Amor from Mexico, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo from Colombia; Carlos Jose Gutierrez from Costa Rica. Luxembourg will be represented by Robert Goebbels secretary of state, and the European Economic Community by Edgar [name indistinct].

GUTIERREZ ON OBSERVERS FOR NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

PA262322 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Jose Gutierrez told "Impact News" this morning that he does not know why the Supreme Electoral Tribunal decided against sending observers to the Nicaraguan elections in November. The foreign minister said that he forwarded the Sandinist government's request for observers to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, but has not yet received any explanation for the decision not to send delegates to those elections. According to Foreign Minister Gutierrez, it would be advisable for the Costa Rican Government to send delegates to Nicaragua. He said:

[Begin Gutierrez recording] Because I think that if they go [word indistinct] they can later give an expert opinion on whether the elections met our standards. We can then (?draw our own conclusions). [end recording]

In addition, the foreign minister stressed that if observers are sent to the Nicaraguan elections, it would not mean that they would be obliged to say whether the elections were democratic. They would simply be observers who would return with a clearer view of the elections.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE TO MEET GUATEMALA'S MEJIA VICTORES

PA261701 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte left for Guatemala this morning to meet with Chief of State Oscar Mejia Victores to discuss the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Oscar Reyes, secretary of information of the presidency, told ACAN-EFE that Duarte will also discuss topics concerning "financial aspects of interest for the two countries." Reyes noted that these types of trips "are of no great importance, but they are part of a program of rapprochement carried out by El Salvador with the rest of the Central American countries." The official added that Duarte's visit to Guatemala will probably end at noon and that he is expected to return to the country in the early afternoon.

MNR CLAIMS U.S. INTERVENTION AT 'APEX'

PA261658 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Sep 84 p 21

[National Revolutionary Movement MNR advertisement]

[Excerpts] Today, the U.S. Government headed by President Reagan has become the true center of power and dictates what is done in El Salvador. Thus, the United States has ordered the pacification of our country through war, but the United States has only managed to prolong the conflict and the government forces will be defeated sooner or later.

The MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] considers that the U.S. intervention has reached its apex and, since Salvadoran insurgents cannot be defeated, Reagan's policy, as Senator Kennedy has asserted, "can only succeed through the sending of U.S. troops into combat," in an effort to achieve a crushing defeat of the people's army. This alternative, which would involve Duarte and the Salvadoran Armed Forces, will not solve the conflict. Rather, it will extend and step up the war and our nation's crisis, thus sinking it in chaos and making us lose our identity as a free, independent state. The overall crisis we suffer cannot be solved in this manner. The 4 and 1/2 years of war have taught us this. This "pacification" system offers us regrettable and dramatic results.

The crisis we faced in 1979 has worsened because the U.S. Government's growing daily intervention is part of a process that makes us lose our identity and sovereignty. This U.S. intervention has come about because the Reagan administration does not want El Salvador to be a democratic, independent country where the people's will prevails above any other. The explanation for this intervention has been discussed by Henry Kissinger in his report to President Reagan. According to this report, the security of the United States is not at stake in El Salvador but rather its political predominance is on the line. The Kissinger report actually asserted: "Beyond the problem of the U.S. security interests in the Central American and Caribbean regions, our world credibility is at stake. The triumph of hostile forces in our strategic backyard would be interpreted as a sign of U.S. impotence in Latin America."

As a result of this, the Reagan administration has participated in El Salvador's domestic affairs more openly, carrying out a "pacification" plan for El Salvador based primarily on military intervention. The U.S. Administration has used Duarte, its president-designate, to facilitate its interventionist plan.

Reagan has become a prisoner of his own strategy that leads him to results opposite to those planned. The Kissinger report itself admitted that the military situation is not favorable to the Salvadoran Government. In turn, the Salvadoran defense minister has said recently that the correct ratio necessary to succeed in a counterinsurgency war is 10 soldiers for every 1 guerrilla. In addition, General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Army Southern Command, has admitted that the current ratio is 3 and 1/2 soldiers for every guerrilla, according to his calculations that he presented to the U.S. Congress. He said that the Army has 42,000 men while guerrillas have increased the number of combatants from 6,000 in 1982 to 12,000. In 1980, guerrillas had about 2,000 combatants while the government Army had less than 15,000 soldiers. This means that, since 1980, the FMLN has increased its military forces sixfold, while the Armed Forces have been tripled. The current ratio is now half that of 1980.

This year Reagan will give El Salvador twice the amount of military aid it received last year and seven times more than it received in 1981. This indicates that decreased results must correspond to growing intervention and aid.

If the Duarte government wants to carry out pacification through war, it has no means other than to submit its social structures to the real powers: the Reagan administration, the Army High Command, and the oligarchy. The Duarte government is too weak to overpower the rightist forces, political, economic and military, since the force of the Salvadoran Government is derived from President Reagan, who is not willing to modify his relations with his allies to guarantee the United States' continued predominance. Reagan is only interested in prolonging the war for his own electoral interests, disregarding the destruction of our nation.

In elections of the right and for the rightists, Duarte and the Christian Democratic Party have twice failed to overpower the oligarchic-military structures. The 1985 elections will not have the luck usually associated with a third try because it is very difficult for the rightists to attain an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly and, even if this majority is achieved, Duarte would still continue to be tied to the real powers in a situation even more critical than the current one. He would, thus, be forced to make more and more concessions to the ultrarightists. Perhaps Duarte's program would seek the "paradise," not of 1978, but of 1960.

In any case, without a broad-participation government such as the one we propose, Duarte and his Christian Democratic Party stand little chance and there is a tendency to continue the trend toward the right they initiated in 1980.

In view of this, the MNR considers that it is the duty of all social sectors that have understood the causes, origin, and nature of the political problem in the civil war to participate in the search for a political solution to this complex situation by making themselves heard and announcing their interest to facilitate the means for such a solution.

We have had war with reforms and war with elections. The war has continued and has been stepped up because of the U.S. intervention. The reforms become mere scraps of paper and the elections change some faces without essentially changing the situation. This is so because peace cannot be achieved if the causes for war are not solved first. A peace based on democracy and not a graveyard peace can only be achieved through a broad national consensus that allows the people's majority to attain power. This is not possible without the full participation of the MNR, Revolutionary Democratic Front, and the FMLN.

We are fully convinced that through a dialogue without any prior conditions leading to negotiations to solve the political and military confrontation we will be able to start on the road to establish the proper climate for democracy and, in this manner, maintain peace. Since this is not possible as yet, we will continue to consider the current government as a dictatorship in disguise until the opposite is proved true. Without dialogue and negotiation, there will be no peace or economic recovery.

[Signed] National Revolutionary Movement Political Commission

ERP COMMANDER SANCHEZ KILLED IN SAN MIGUEL CLASH

PA251745 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Here is a report by a military spokesman for San Miguel's Arce Battalion:

[Begin recording] This report is to inform you that a subversive group suffered several casualties this morning between Usulutan and San Miguel Departments. One of the dead is Commander Sanchez of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP].

A clash with extremists occurred this morning. The rebels were defeated by the Arce quick reaction infantry battalion at the Miramar farm on the slopes of El Tigre Hill. The guerrilla commander had a Galil rifle, four magazines, an olive drab uniform, a pair of boots, and a black beret. All of this identifies him as a commander, according to our information and intelligence sources operating on the war fronts. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES DENY FMLN CASUALTY REPORTS

PA262339 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The Armed Forces today denied FMLN reports broadcast on the clandestine Radio Venceremos to the effect that during the 4 months of President Duarte's regime they have inflicted 1,998 casualties on the Army. The leftists continue to invent figures and clashes, national defense spokesmen state, when they say that among the 1,998 Army casualties, both dead and wounded, are 1 colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 22 lieutenants, 1 cadet, and 1 Salvadoran Air Force pilot. In their clandestine broadcasts, the rebels also said that the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] has become the committee of pretexts, while the Army states that it is the rebels who daily suffer casualties among their ranks, in addition to the mass desertions that are taking place on a national level.

FMLN REPORTS ARMY CASUALTIES FOR PAST 4 MONTHS

PA262010 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] We have important information to offer at this time on Radio Farabundo Marti, as we are defeating the U.S. war strategy and the aggression promoted by their puppet Jose Napoleon Duarte. Duarte is leading his troops to failure. From the moment he took over the presidency, the puppet Army trained by the gringos has suffered no less than 1,998 casualties, including deaths and injuries. Of these 1,998 casualties, 31 were officers trained by the corps of U.S. advisers. In less than 4 months of clashes, the following officers have been killed or injured: 1 colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 22 lieutenants and cadets, 1 Salvadoran Air Force pilot, and another 4 officers whose ranks were not identified. Also killed or injured were 17 noncommissioned officers: 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, and 3 radio operators. In less than 4 months, our popular army has captured 353 arms, among which are 331 rifles, and one 120-mm mortar. Our heroic revolutionary armed forces have fought throughout the country in more than 64 clashes, 21 confrontations, as well as 87 ambush operations, 68 attacks, and 30 artillery attacks. We have completely annihilated a Cazadores battalion in their own trenches in Cerron Grande.

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA262317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Sep (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today set four "conditions" to be imposed on the Contadora Group peace plan, as outlined in that regional organization's Document for Peace and Cooperation.

Duarte, who is visiting the Guatemalan capital, reported that in his meeting this morning with Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, he discussed matters of interest to Central America. In an impromptu press conference, the Salvadoran president expressed his "agreement" with the 21 points of the Contadora Peace Document, and added that his country has participated in the Contadora Group efforts "with a positive spirit."

We believe the Contadora Group to be the "appropriate forum" for seeking peace, Duarte said, and then outlined "four conditions that we believe are necessary for the effectiveness" of the process being promoted by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.

The conditions are: "That the document and the treaty be multilateral rather than bilateral, that the treaty be all-encompassing rather than limited, that it take effect simultaneously and not in stages, and that its terms apply eqully to all." Duarte did not indicate what would happen if these four conditions are not accepted by the other countries that are participating in the negotiations.

On another subject, the Salvadoran president explained that the purpose of his visit to Guatemala is to "inform" Gen Mejia about the efforts that he made during his recent tours of Europe, Colombia, and Venezuela, where he spoke "as a Central American." On the meeting of foreign ministers of the Central American countries, the Contadora Group, and the EEC, to take palce in San Jose on Friday, Duarte said that he had asked the European countries that he visited not to come empty-handed."

Duarte said he hopes the EEC foreign ministers "will come with proposals for aiding all of the countries on the isthmus." He indicated that no country should be left out.

MILITARY DENIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO VARIOUS GROUPS

PA261954 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Sep 84 p 6

[Excerpt] General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, deputy head of state, reiterated yesterday that it is completely false that military aid is being given to armed groups or armies of neighboring countries. Lobos Zamora, who is also chief of the Army General Staff, spoke to the press in one of the corridors of the National Palace. He said that the Armed Forces have amunition factory whose production is only used for domestic consumption. It is completely false, he said, that we are supporting other armies or armed groups that operate in Central America.

MLN COMMUNIQUE REJECTS GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY

PA261516 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The National Liberation Movement, MLN, has issued a press communique condemning the government's foreign policy in accepting Guatemalas responsibility for the bloody events that took place on 31 January 1980 at the Spanish Embassy, where 39 persons were killed, among them peasants, student, embassy employees, and two former Guatemalan officials. In one paragraph of the press communique, the MLN says that everyone knows of the Spanish ambassador's complicity with the subversives at the time of the Spanish Embassy tragedy. In another paragraph it points out that, curiously enough, the month of independence festivities has been chosen to harm Guatemala's sovereignty and prestige. On 21 September 1981, Castillo Valdez Rafael, former foreign minister] demonstrated his ineptitude in negotiating by surrendering Belize, and on 22 September our present foreign minister could not conduct a dignified negotiation, and agreed to all of the Spanish Government's demands in order to re-initiate relations with that government.

MLN, CAN, PID SIGN AGREEMENT, FORM ALLIANCE

PA270340 Guatemala City Prensa Libre in Spanish 26 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The National Liberation Movement [MLN], the National Autheatic Central [CAN] and the Institutional Democratic Party [PID] signed an agreement last night in the Independence Room of the Camino Real Hotel by which they formed a political alliance to participate in the 1985 general elections.

The document was signed by Mario Sandoval Alarcon and Hector Aragon Quinones, of the MLN, Oscar Rivas of the PID, and Mario Aguilar Arroyo of the CAN. in addition, other members who negotiated the agreement were present. One clause of the triple alliance agreement stipulates that the PID will be given 25 percent of the posts that are filled by popular election or by appointment. Another clause states that the coalition is not being formed only for the elections, but also for government purposes and for sharing in all aspects of a specific program that will solve the nation's problems.

It was learned that the PID agreed to have the vice presidency given to the CAN, for various reasons, primarily its seniority. The document's style may be changed but not its substance because the terms are clear.

REBEL KILLED IN CLASH IN QUICHE DEPARTMENT

PA261953 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Sep 84 p 13

[Text] An insurgent was killed in an armed clash with members of the Civil Self-Defense Patrols in Buena Vista, Nebaj municipality, Quiche Department, the Army Public Relations Office reported yesterday. It added that Civil Self-Defense Patrols found and destroyed a guerrilla cache in Concepcion Tutuapa. According to the official report, the incident in Quiche occurred at night when the rebels tried to seize Buena Vista village. The members of the patrols repelled the attack with gunfire and forced the rebels to flee into the mountains. An unidentified rebel was killed. In Conception Tutuapa, San Marcos Department, the patrols found a cache of material containing weapons, ammunition, backpacks, clothing, and documents.

HONDURAS

MILITARY REVISION, ECONOMIC PACTS SOUGHT WITH U.S.

PA261952 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The Honduran Government yesterday officially presented to the U.S. Government the documents for proceeding to the revision of the bilateral economic and military agreements, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has announced. The documents were presented to U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Dimitri Negroponte and to the U.S. State Department in Washington by Honduran Ambassador Juan Agurcia. Paz Barnica said that these documents fall within the framework of the promotion of the defense of the interests of Honduras and, therefore, of the strengthening the very cordial relations with the United States. The foreign secretary added that in due time, the people will learn the content of the proposals that will be sent to the Honduran Congress for approval. Last week, three deputies of various parties demanded that the Liberal government of President Suazo Cordova report to the legislature and the public about the economic and military negotiations with Washington.

FMLN 'GUERRILLAS' TURNED OVER TO EL SALVADOR

PA262131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1603 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- It was unofficially reported here today that the Honduran Army has turned over 10 alleged Salvadoran guerrillas, who were captured as they were entering Honduran territory, to El Salvador.

According to reports received in Tegucigalpa, which were neither confirmed nor denied by the Honduran Armed Forces, the 11th Infantry Battalion took the rebels by surprise as they were trying to enter Honduras at a location on the southern border with El Salvador. It was reported that the guerrillas were taken to Choluteca, located in the Pacific coast department with the same name, interrogated, and then turned over to Salvadoran Army officers who arrived at the El Amatillo border post in helicopters. Reports from Tegucigalpa indicate that the alleged guerrillas are FMLN members and that they had several missions to fulfill in Honduras.

The identity of the rebels as well as their ranks within the Salvadoran guerrilla movement are still unknown. It was unofficially reported that the Honduran Army is now looking for the guerrillas' contacts in this country. The guerrillas were to use the contacts to create several guerrilla cells "with subversive missions."

GOVERNMENT REVIEWS TRADE RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA

PA270006 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Trade negotiations with Guatemala will continue tomorrow in this capital according to a report from (Mario Perdomo), Honduran director for Central American integration. Guatemala has been exerting pressure on Honduras to return to the CACM and it wishes to renew relations within that framework. Honduras is aware that it cannot remain outside the integration process and is studying all of the factors that could represent an advantage or at least an equitable participation with other developing nations, such as Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

Furthermore, it is well known that Guatemala is highly interested in normalizing trade relations and that a Guatemalan delegation will visit Tegucigalpa to review this. An excerpt of (Mario Perdomo's) interview with Radio Matutino's Jose Domingo Flores follows:

[Begin recording] [Flores] (Mario Perdomo), director of Central American integration, has arrived from Guatemala and we asked him what progress has been achieved during the talks.

[(Perdomo)] The important thing about the meeting held in Guatemala City is that we have not concluded a review of all of the points on the agenda. We agreed to meet in Tegucigalpa again this week. However, this is subject to the results of the meeting held by our economy ministers, they are currently in Washington attending the IDB governors' assembly. They will issue instructions to their respective integration directorates so that we can meet in Tegucigalpa.

In addition, we discussed six points in Guatemala City with particular emphasis on the Honduran Government's decision adopted on 27 October 1983 to investigate all permits for Guatemalan imports. We will also discuss the terms of the agreements, deadlines for the import registrations, and the authorization of foreign exchange funds to pay for Guatemalan imports. [end recording]

REFUGEES, OTHER FOREIGNERS NOT TO GET RESIDENCY

PA261822 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government warned today that it will not grant legal residence to Central American refugees or foreigners residing in the country illegally.

Honduras is giving refuge to approximately 19,000 Salvadorans, 17,000 Nicaraguans, most of them Miskito Indians, 2,000 Guatemalans, and 200 Haitians. Many foreigners enter Honduras with 30-day tourist visas that they renew periodically in order to work, violating local laws. According to the Directorate of Population and Immigration Policy, these foreigners are residing in Honduras illegally and could be expelled at any time. As for the refugees, many of them have found temporary jobs thus leaving Hondurans without jobs.

EL SALVADOR PREPARES TO REPATRIATE REFUGEES

PA261616 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Salvadoran Government is taking measures to receive those refugees willing to return from Honduras, Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Tomas Ricardo Acevedo Peralta reported in Tegucigalpa yesterday. The Salvadoran official has been Tegucigalpa since Friday to participate in the mixed border commission meeting held yesterday. Regarding the proposal made by Honduras to the Duarte government so that 17,000 Salvadoran refugees can be repatriated, Acevedo said that his government is working out a repatriation plan. Acevedo added:

"We are examining the matter. I think we will be able to work out a plan shortly so that the repatriation process can begin." He suggested, however, that those Salvadorans who decide to return to their country will do it entirely on a voluntary basis. Then he addes:

"We are taking the necessary measures to that all Salvadorans who want to return to their country can get our support and help." So far, the fate of the Salvadoran refugees in the Colomoncagua, Buenos Aires, and [word indistinct] camps has not been announced.

BORDER COMMISSION RESUMES TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA261504 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Amid the usual optimism, which is never justified, the joint Honduran-Salvadoran border commission talks began yesterday in El Salvador. The mood was optimistic. "We feel that some progress can be achieved," Honduran Deputy Foreign Secretary Tomas Arita Valle said.

"On the part of the Salvadoran delegation, there is a great desire to settle the matter at the bilateral level," Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said. The head of the Honduran delegation, Mario Carias Zapata, reported that when the meeting convened yesterday, Honduras "submitted its proposals to face the issue of funds to demarcate the border." Carias also talked about "procedures to expedite the process" so as to "achieve satisfactory results." "It can be said we are going to follow that road," Carias Zapata emphasized.

The round of talks will end this afernoon, and more information on the matter is expected, although the peace treaty itself creates obstacles by stating that the issues discussed are to be confidential.

"We believe that with the goodwill of both parties, we are going to solve the specific problems," the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister stressed, manifesting that Salvadoran officals trust that there will be no need to appeal to the International Court of Justice at The Hague to settle the differences.

"We hope that the Honduran side shares our view," Acevedo added.

Meanwhile, according to the terms established within the peace treaty signed by both countries in Lima, Peru, there are only 15 months left of the stipulated 5-year period to conclude a bilateral agreement.

At least two-thirds of the border will have to be demarcated within that period, otherwise, it will be up to the International Court of Justice to decide the issue.

Agreement Reached

PA261758 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 26 Sep 84

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduras and El Salvador today reached agreement on the demarcation of borders following 2 days of negotiations by the joint border commissions in Tegucigalpa. The Honduran-Salvadoran border is 343 km long and 35.5 percent of it has yet to be delimited or demarcated while one-third of the two-thirds delimited has yet to be demaracted.

In their remarks to the press, the commissions refrained from providing details of the negotiations and the specific agreements that were reached in view that in 1980 it was agreed that no details would be released so as not hinder the progress of their work. However, it has been learned that the demarcation will be carried out in seven areas that have yet to be established. This will be decided on 15 October when the negotiations resume in San Salvador.

The border commissions were headed on this occasion by the deputy foreign ministers, Tomas Arita Valle of Honduras and Ricardo Acevedo Peralta of El Salvador. Nevertheless, the commission continued with their internal structure that includes a president and a secretary.

In their brief statements to the press, the two deputy foreign ministers agreed in their "optimism about the progress ofthe negotiations and the positive achievements obtained in this round." The territory and both Honduras and El Salvador are claiming consists of 469 square km within nine territorial "pockets" that are now a no-man's-land. The dispute has lasted a century and led the two countries to a 100-hour war in 1969. The warlike situation did not stop until 1980 when a general peace treaty was signed. The document orders that a direct agreement be reached before 1985. If it is not reached, the issue must be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. However, the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister explained that "the demarcation agreement is planned and that it is a positive step towards a final agreement."

Honduran deputy foreign secretary indicated that "more concrete things are expected to result from the forthcoming meetings since demarcation and delimitation are two things that must go together."

Ricardo Acevedo Peralta also stated that his government "is democratic and has sufficient moral authority to undertake the border delimitation with Honduras." The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister added that "the delimitation is not only very desirable for Honduras and El Salvador but for all Central America which is currently experiencing a crisis."

NICARAGUA

U.S. CITIZENS' BODIES GIVEN TO EMBASSY OFFICIALS

PA262342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The bodies of the two U.S. mercenaries who were killed on 1 September while on a bombing mission on the village of Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia Department, were delivered to U.S. Embassy officials this morning by Nicaraguan authorities. The bodies of Dana H. Parker and James Powell were taken from El Retiro Hospital morgue to the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport where Martin Vega, the director of the U.S. Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, delivered them to U.S. Consul General (Robert Pret), who denied that the mercenaries were members of the U.S. Army Special Forces 20th Unit.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-NICARAGUAN TALKS

PA262125 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Representatives of the Nicaraguan and U.S. Governments yesterday began their sixth round of talks in utmost secrecy. It is believed that during this meeting Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman will examine the possibility of Washington signing an additional protocol to the Contadora Document that will commit Washington to respect the people's right to self-determination.

In a communique, the Nicaraguan Government once again reiterated its willingness to participate in a process of serious and responsible negotiations with the U.S. Government that will lead to the eventual normalization of relations between the two countries within a framework of mutual respect.

'No Sign of Progress'

PA262240 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, and U.S. roving ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, today continued their private talks in Manzanillo, Mexico. Although in previous meetings, they discussed matters that needed to be solved to normalize the relations between their countries, there is no sign of progress in this direction in their talks.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government has accepted the full contents of the Contadora Group's document and has invited the other countries, including the United States, to sign it. However, the U.S. Government has not changed its hostile attitude toward the Sandinist government.

H. ORTEGA: U.S. MANIPULATING PUBLIC OPINION

PM250931 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 21 Sep 84 p 8

[Defense Minister Humberto Ortega interviewed by Riccardo Benozzo in Mexico City; date not given]

[Text] Mexico City -- "The United States wants to turn the issue of the MIG's into another missiles crisis like the Cuban one of 1962. Reagan has announced that he will talk with Gromyko about the MIG's that Nicaragua wants to purchase. But by what right? This is our decision: It is we, not the United States, who must talk to the USSR."

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega, invited by the Mexican Government to attend the celebrations on the 174th anniversary of Mexican independence, rejects any possibility of a Nicaraguan "concession" over the purchase of MIG's.

"The United States is manipulating international public opinion. It is not true that supplying Nicaragua with MIG's or Mirages constitutes a threat to the United States. Our Army is defensive and based essentially on land forces, but we need air and sea support. Are these things not possessed by Honduras, which has every right to arm? But if we claim this right for ourselves, the United States says 'no, you must not'".

(Benozzo) Why?

(Ortega) Because it does not tolerate the existence of an independent and anti-American government in Latin America, anti-American not in itself, but because of all the injustices suffered during our history. The fact of the Sandinists' being socialists is an excuse: I know of many Latin American communist parties that have no problems, because they have decided to play ball. We are persecuted not because we are socialists but because we want to maintain our independence. And if we decide that our Air Force needs the MIG's, we will have them.

(Benozzo) But direct talks between Nicaragua and the United States are under way in Mexico.

(Ortega) Indeed, and we will do our utmost to ensure that they are successful. We have submitted a document and are holding discussions with the Americans, but specific U.S. actions are not facilitating the negotiations.

(Benozzo) What do you mean by that?

(Ortega) That we have in our possession a U.S. plan for the takeover of vast areas of Nicaragua last June by U.S.-financed counterrevolutionaries. Then the political opposition was supposed to launch an offensive to destroy the legitimacy of the November elections, which are a heavy blow to the United States because the next Nicaraguan regime will have complete, democratic, electoral legitimacy. We foiled the plan, we thwarted it, but now we are worried.

(Benozzo) About the future?

(Ortega) Yes, the Americans failed in the July offensive. Now they could try to raise the war to another level, with bombings, CIA-paid mercenaries, and serious tension with Honduras. All these prospects open up new situations.

(Benozzo) Direct U.S. intervention?

(Ortega) We do not know; we cannot rule it out. Of course the presence of three U.S. frigates 8 miles from our coast 2 days ago is an obvious sign of pressure on us. The situation is and remains serious and could even undergo unpredictable developments or lead to an escalation that everyone would like to avert. Of course, if the United States lands in Nicaragua it will have to stay there indefinitely. We can mobilize several hundred thousand men and we have an emergency plan for our entire territory. And then there could be other reprisals. Modern technology changes the nature of traditional wars.

(Benozzo) But what are you prepared to do to avert a conflict?

(Ortega) We need guarantees for our security and independence. In exchange we could cooperate in resolving the tensions in Central America.

And on the domestic plane, the Sandinist government will accept any decision of the Nicaraguan electoral council to reopen the lists so that Arturo Cruz can take part in the elections. And if he wins, Cruz can implement the nine points on his platform.

(Benozzo) Now will Nicaraguans respond in the event of an exacerbation of the conflict?

(Ortega) We have insufficient funds, life is difficult, and people complain: We know this. But to those who have built themselves a shack on the outskirts of Managua the Sandinist junta is granting title of ownership over the land: For the time being, we can do no more. Somoza's National Guard used to burn houses down, persecute people, kill them. That is the difference. The fact that we have distributed weapons so that the people can defend themselves in the event of an invasion says a great deal: we fear not the internal but the external front.

WHEELOCK URGES PEOPLE TO HELP HARVEST COFFEE

PA262008 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The FSLN has issued a patriotic call to the country's popular forces to join the production battalions in these difficult times so they will guarantee the harvest of this year's coffee crop. The call was issued by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock who urged all Nicaraguans to contribute to the nation's economy that is under siege from the counterrevolutionary groups that are trying to disrupt the coffee production with their criminal and terrorist operations.

LA PRENSA: BASIC CONDITION FOR FREE ELECTIONS MISSING

PA260350 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 84 p 1, 10

[Editorial: "In Need of a Change of Attitude"]

[Text] The FSLN in a communique has expressed to the Nicaraguan people its disposition to reopen the registration period for the candidates of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] until 30 September 1984, and in order that the political parties of the CDN may register, they have been given back their legal status.

This attitude on the part of the FSLN shows an apparent political opening as it returns to life those who supposedly were lifeless (however, these dead were alive enough to reduce the legitimacy of the electoral process, as recognized by the above-mentioned communique). Besides, the FSLN appears generous in the eyes of the naive, as it gives the CDN parties the opportunity to register.

However, the Nicaraguan people know that the problem of nonregistration was before and it is today due to the fact that the CDN parties consider that the minimum basic conditions (the doctrine of free elections, as called by Dr Cruz) are nonexistent. The FSLN, in fact, instead of attending to this basic demand to respect the right of mobilization and meeting, prevents the CDN from exercising such right through repression and aggression in Leon and Boaco. Likewise, it prevented the PLI [Independent Liberal Party] from meeting in Bluefields. Instead of convincing the CDN parties that there is a greater opening in the freedom of the press, the FSLN has increased censorship and delayed the circulation of LA PRENSA by returning the authorized material to be published, much later than usual.

Instead of showing an opening in the observance of human rights, the FSLN continues subjecting Nicaraguans to political trials in special courts, attacking the church, confiscating farms and businesses, and taking from the peasants the few pounds of beans and corn they bring down from the mountains to exchange them for other basic products which no longer reach them.

The FSLN should be more sincere with the people and admit that it has not offered the minimum conditions for the opposition to participate in truly free and honest elections.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS CELEBRATE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

PA261726 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The political and social course of the Nicaraguan people within the parameters of democracy was established yesterday during the commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Social Democratic Party [PSD]. The speakers at a rally on that occasion posed great hopes and proposed practical solutions to the national problems so that peace and tranquillity may rule in Ncaragua.

The celebration of the fifth anniversary of the PSD, whose slogan was "For Dialogue and Reconciliation", was filled with great optimism, and the Aguerri Theater resounded with joy when the speakers in their high-spirited messages touched the heart of the issue and advocated a total change of the political structures that are presently imposed on the country and that are leading us to the verge of desperation and unrest. The presence of Dr Arturo Cruz was the outstanding note in this political celebration of the party that, notwithstanding its short existence, "has contributed greatly toward the monolithic unity of the opposition," as expressed by Dr Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the party, in his address.

The democratic slogans enthusiastically stirred the patriotic spirit of all those present at this political rally that commemorated the first 5 years of existence of the PSD. The Aguerri Theater was filled to capacity, and the rally was conducted in a most orderly manner. Everyone was pleased with the event, particularly the leaders of the CDN who were invited by Guillermo Potoy, organization secretary of the Social Christian Party.

CDN SAYS LEGAL STATUS MAY BE 'SHORT-LIVED'

PA270058 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0432 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Leaders of the internal opposition that has not taken up arms and that today regained legal status, have voiced their concern that their return to legal status may be "short-lived."

Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate for the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), which has not yet registered to participate in the elections, told ACAN-EFE on the issue of the restored legal status that the "government does not have a political commitment to respect the legal system."

Nicaragua's Supreme Court overturned a National Council of Political Parties (CNPP) 23 August decision that revoked the legal status of the three parties forming the CDN. By virtue of a Supreme Electoral Council (CSE) ruling, a new registration period of 7 working days also began today giving the Social Christian Party [PSC], the Social Democratic Party, and the Constitutionalist Movement until 1 October to register their candidates.

"I think that our legal status is going to be short-lived because if we fail to register by 1 October we will lose our legal status again," PSC Secretary General Luis Vega said. According to Vega, the Supreme Court "did not address the main issue of the appeal introduced by the opposition parties against the CNPP ruling."

"We asked the Supreme Court to tell us which articles of the electoral law had been breached by the political parties, but the court did not address this point," Vega added. When questioned by ACAN-EFE, CDN President Luis Rivas Leiva said that the dissident political parties regained the right to hold public demonstrations.

However, Rivas noted that there "are very strange undercurrents in all of this, which we are going to investigate." The highest court of justice has reinstated the legal status of the dissident parties at a time when only 1 month and 5 days remain in the electoral campaign in which only seven parties, including the FSLN, have participated.

The Sandinist government has reaffirmed that the elections will be held on 4 November.

ROBELO SKEPTICAL ABOUT CONTADORA AGREEMENT

PA260406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0022 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid, 24 Sep (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Unity for Reconciliation (UNIR) does not receive money from the U.S. secret services and I believe that the present Sandinist government will not comply with the Contadora peace plan. This statement was made to EFE today by anti-Sandinist leader Alfonso Robelo, who is in Madrid to make known the organization that was formed to struggle against the government in Managua. Robelo arrived in Madrid accompanied by Indalecio Rodriguez, member of the FDN directorate.

UNIR was established this past July in Panama with the consolidation of the two principal anti-Sandinist forces, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) under the direction of Robelo, and the FDN, which at present has 16,000 armed men. The three Nicaraguan Indian tribes, Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas, are also participating in UNIR.

Robelo said that last week he was in Paris at a meeting promoted by the so-called "International Resistance" [Internacional de la Resistencia] composed of different organizations that are struggling, according to his words, "against Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism." The Paris meeting was also attended by a Miskito delegation from Nicaragua's Atlantic coast under the leadership of Wycliffe Diego.

Robelo explained to EFE that at the Paris meeting they made known the groups that make up UNIR, and "we received an excellent acceptance." Robelo said that the principal objective of the group is "the political, military, and economic liberation of Nicaragua." Regarding the financing of UNIR, Robelo explained that it does not yet have much money but "we are receiving help from many democrats and private companies in France, Spain, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and even Jews."

Robelo emphatically denied that the group received any illegal aid from the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States. He added that economic support from Ronald Reagan's administration for the anti-Sandinist forces has been frozen since last May.

The UNIR leader conceded that the group is receiving money from private citizens in the United States.

Concerning his presence in Madrid, Robelo said that it is a quick 3-day visit to speak with the members of the "Committee for the Liberation of Nicaragua" and with leaders from Spanish political parties. In this respect, Robelo said that today he had met with Antonio Garringues Walker, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party (PDL). He is an important lawyer in Madrid with interests in several Spanish national enterprises and his law firm advices multinational enterprises.

Regarding the White House criticism concerning the signing of the Contadora peace plan by Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega, Robelo told EFE:

"The Sandinists distinguish themselves for capitalizing on anything and then do not follow through." Robelo emphasized that Ortega agreeing to the Contadora peace plan does not mean that he is going to respect it because "the Sandinists are capable of doing anything in order to consolidate their position in power, even selling their souls to the devil." After his 3-day visit to Madrid, Robelo will go to Lisbon to meet with Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares.

PASTORA THREATENS TO REVITALIZE GUERRILLAS

PA260447 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0037 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Eden Pastora today threatened the Sandinist government with "revitalizing the guerrillas unless specific guarantees exist by 31 October to hold free elections" in Nicaragua. Pastora made the statement on occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), which maintains an armed struggle against the Sandinists.

In a communique signed jointly with the leaders who remain faithful to him, Pastora said that the deadline given "is the limit of our willingness to hold a dialogue and negotiations for a political solution." The group that follows Pastora said that "in the name of the 600 who have died in combat and the 8,000 who continue the struggle" it will continue fighting the government of the Nicaraguan commanders until "the revolution has been recovered and its democratic, Sandinist and pluralist conditions are reestablished."

The rebels have asked the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community who will meet in San Jose 28-29 September to "support the demands of the Nicaraguan opposition to hold truly free elections." The other of the two groups into which ARDE was split 3 months ago, headed by Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, is also commemorating the anniversary of the alliance by proclaiming that it will not give up until it expels "forever the Russian-Cuban invaders and the nine (commanders) traitors" of the FSLN.

INTERVENTION MAY HASTEN NUCLEAR CONFRONTATION

PA262338 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Ortega Predicts Nuclear War"]

[Text] During the press conference held after a communique from the Managua misgovernment was read on Managua's refusal to postpone the elections, Daniel Ortega was asked by a journalist whether the FSLN will install nuclear missiles like those that provoked the Cuban crisis in 1962.

He replied that Nicaragua will continue to seek the necessary technical and military means to defend its sovereignty from U.S. aggression.

This veiled acknowledgment of the probable presence of nuclear missiles in Nicaragua is something that Central American countries, as well as those in the rest of America and free Europe, must analyze and carefully consider when evaluating the growing threat of an arms race from the nine pseudocommanders in our homeland so that the consequences that a confrontation between the Soviet and U.S. imperialists would have for our continent at large can be understood.

We do not believe that criminal Ortega, in answering this question, was bluffing or threatening in vain. From experience, we have learned that when Ortega and the others predict an event or assert that they will get something in the future, as happened with the T-54 tanks and the MIG planes, it is because they are up to something specific. Otherwise, in the case of the nuclear missiles they would be implicating the Kremlin in plans and events not planned by the Russian Politburo. We do not believe this is probable because for several decades the Soviets have handled their East-West cold war successfully with fewer mistakes than the United States. In addition, the Managua misgovernment, like the others within Moscow's circle, obeys its masters' instructions faithfully.

For this reason, we think that these declarations should not be underestimated. We must carefully consider the countries involved in this region's peace when the moment comes to support a solution to the conflict that distresses all of us Central Americans. We say this well in advance because it is well known that many, be they well-meaning or ill-intentioned, want an intervention in our homeland to solve the problem of the dictatorship in our country. We should all realize that an intervention might hasten a nuclear confrontation in these small countries that have strategic value for the imperialists in the event of a direct confrontation.

We stress that the solution lies in the difficult path of the civil war initiated by our combatants. The solution is to support the Nicaraguan people so that they, as well as our Central American brothers, can be saved. Our nuclear war solution is an insurrection by the peasants, who demand justice in our mountains. Our people are a brave people who want to gain their freedom without endangering the freedom of other peoples. We only need the support and help of all nations that are willing to contribute to peace in Central America.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

ARDE COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ACTIONS IN NUEVA GUINEA

PA261528 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command unnumbered war bulletin -- date and place not given]

[Text] ARDE's Armed Forces General Command reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. ARDE's heroic warriors continue the attrition operations against the demoralized pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army, EPS, troops, in La Providencia, 19 July District, El Porvenir, La Union District and El Letrero, in Nueva Guinea. In each clash, the EPS soldiers are shown to be incapable of facing ARDE's brave warriors whose morale is high and who emerge triumphant in combat against the enemies of our people.

2. The columns named after Rene Miranda, Zacarias Rivas, Luis Rojas, Pablo Martinez; General Francisco Estrada and Mario Sanchez Petanco are in control of most of Nueva Guinea. Our peasant brothers are asking for rifles to help their Nicaraguan brothers in this liberation movement against the totalitarianism of the nine enemies of freedom and democracy.

3. The army of the nine traitors are acting scared in Zelaya Department, where our brothers, Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas, are fighting courageously to see that their rights are respected.

Cuban mercenaries have been killed in recent skirmishes. The air force of the nine genocides is savagely bombing communities with children and women. The youth in the Atlantic coast are totally opposed to the obligatory military service, better known as collective murder. The youth of the Atlantic coast are massively joining the peasants insurrection.

4. The combative columns named after Martin Lopez, Juan Alberto Zelaya and Juan Pablo Umanzor from Acoyapa, [words indistinct] and Cara de Mono, continue advancing toward the center and north of the country and inflicting many casualties to the army of the nine traitors.

Forward, ARDE's courageous warriors. Forward peasant's insurrection. Forward, that victory is ours and is near.

International communism will never stop national Sandinism.

A free fatherland or death.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of ARDE's Armed Forces

BURKINA FASO'S PRESIDENT THOMAS SANKARA ARRIVES

FL252326 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 2243 GMT on 25 September begins live coverage of the arrival at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport of Thomas Sankara, president of the Council of National Revolution of Burkina Faso, and accompanying delegation.

The opening shot shows the runways and assembled Cubans awaiting the arrival of the aircraft. The announcer, Manolo Ortega, provides background information on Burkina Faso and its revolutionary government.

At 2252 GMT, the Cubana de Aviacion aircraft lands and is seen taxiing down the runway. The band, military honor guard, and members of diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba are shown. The members of the Cuban Government and Communist Party are present but not yet identified.

At 2258 GMT the plane stops opposite the main entrance to the airport building and the official welcoming ceremony begins. Fidel Castro approaches the plane to receive Sankara.

At 2300 GMT the door of the aircraft opens, Thomas Sankara descends the passenger stairway accompanied by his delegation, and is embraced by Fidel Castro, who then greets other members of the Burkina Faso delegation.

At 2301 GMT, Castro and Sankara walk towards area in which the reception ceremony will be held.

Fidel Castro and Sankara stand together as artillery salvos are fired and the military band plays martial music. Sankara is seen in close-up saluting as the national anthems are played and the flags hoisted.

The camera pans back and forth from Fidel Castro and Sankara saluting, to the flags, the artillery pieces, and the band. At 2306, the two chiefs of state review the honor guard.

At the end of the military portion of the ceremony, 2307 GMT, Fidel and Sankara approach the waiting group of Politburo and other party and government personages, whom Sankara greets one by one followed closely by Castro. The camera pans the crowds, who wave small flags and cheer.

Castro and Sankara then greet the members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba, shaking hands with each. Sankara and Castro wear full military uniforms.

When the greetings are concluded, the two leaders approach the public who wave small flags of the two nations. Castro and Sankara salute with waves of their hands, then walk together surrounded by Sankara's entourage towards the control tower to witness th honor guard and military band parade. Both chiefs of state salute.

At 2314, the official welcoming ceremony ends and Fidel Castro and Sankara enter an automobile that speeds away. The camera pans a large photograph of Sankara, and the assembled Cuban public. The transmission ends at 2316 GMT. No speeches are given.

Castro Decorates Sankara

FL261435 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1209 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has awarded the Order of Jose Marti to Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution and chief of state and government of Burkina Faso. Sankara is on an official visit to Cuba.

The formal ceremony took place at the Palace of the Revolution, where Politburo member Armando Hart read the Council of State resolution awarding the Jose Marti Order to Thomas Sankara in recognition of his efforts for the cause of his people, his anti-imperialist and anticolonial position, and his contributions to relations between our two peoples.

The presentation of the Jose Marti Order Medal, the highest Cuban decoration, to the Burkina Faso leader by Fidel Castro was a particularly emotional moment.

Sankara Visits Pioneer Palace

FL261450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1404 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, and his delegation visited the Ernesto Guevara Central Pioneers Palace. Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, accompanied them.

Upon his arrival at the palace, Sankara was met by a large group of Pioneers, who thus demonstrated Cuba's solidarity with Burkina Fasco.

BRITAIN'S EDWARD HEATH PAYING PRIVATE VISIT

Meets Fidel Castro

FL261346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] First Party Secretary and President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro met in Havana with Mr Edward Heath, former British prime minister and prominent figure in his country's Conservative Party. Mr Heath is on a private visit to Cuba. Also present at the meeting was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. A wide range of opinions on international problems was exchanged at the meeting, especially on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean.

President Fidel Castro explained to Mr Heath some of the significant efforts made by Cuba to incorporate scientific and technical advances into the development process of the country.

They also discussed Cuba's progress in the public health sector, and the future of this field was explained to the distinguished visitor.

Meets Rodriguez

PA261803 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with former UK Prime Minister Edward Heath in Havana, during his visit to our country. The meeting was carried out in a cordial atmosphere and they discussed world economic matters and international events. This is Heath's second visit to Cuba; he is currently a member of the House of Commons and an outstanding UK political leader.

ARGENTINE TRADE MISSION TALKS END IN 26 SEPTEMBER

FL261728 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Talks between an Argentine trade mission from Cordoba Province and Cuba's Chamber of Commerce will conclude today in Havana.

The visiting delegation is headed by Edgardo Grosso, lieutenant governor of Cordoba and president of the mission. Nearly 50 directors representing 38 Argentine firms are included in the mission. Talks between the trade mission from Cordoba and Cuba's Chamber of Commerce began on Tuesday.

MALMIERCA RECEIVES CAPE VERDE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

FL270132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has received Comrade (Armino Santos Cruz), who presented his credentials accrediting him as charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cape Verde in Cuba. At the meeting, which took place in a fraternal, friendly atmosphere, Vice Minister Giraldo Mazola Collazo, Martin Mora Diaz, irector of Sub-Saharan Africa, and other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Relations were also present.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME OFFICIAL VISITS

FL251514 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1212 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the party Politburo and minister of transportation, has held talks with C.P. Srivastava, secretary general of the International Maritime Organization, who paid a brief visit to Cuba to participate in the inauguration of the Eighth International Symposium on Hazardous Cargo Handling and Transportation by Sea.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Views on the international situation of maritime activities as well as development and training of Cuban professionals in that specialty were exchanged.

C.P. Srivastava was seen off later in the day at the Jose Marti International Airport. His next stop is Britain. Others present in the talks and at the airport were Manuel Fernandez Valles, secretary general of the international organization for the coordination of cargo handling, (Frederick Lions), representative in Cuba of the Unctad, and Raul Gonzalez Tapia and (Ramon Llota), transportation vice ministers.

ACCORD FOR UN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SIGNED

FL261700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The Cuban Government and the UN World Food Program of the FAO have signed in Havana an accord which will start the Jimaguayu Basin dairy development project.

Hector Rodrigues Llompart, minister president of Cuba's State Committee of Economic Cooperation, and Mr Reinaldo Ortiz Lozano, from the World Food Program representation in Cuba, signed the document. The agreement comprises donating to Cuba large amounts of skim milk and ghee, valued at $35 million.

Mr Ortiz Lozano, a Colombian national, said the project would save Cuba a considerable amount of foreign exchange, and although the accord ends in 1987, the agreement could be extended for 3 more years.

OLYMPIC GAMES PRESIDENT HOLDS OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

FL212050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Juan Antonio Samaranch and Mario Vazquez Rana, top world sports officials, both hold optimistic outlooks on the future of the Olympic movement.

Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], and Vazquez Rana, his counterpart of the Association of National Olympic Committees [ACON], held a press conference today in Moscow during a seminar on Olympic solidarity.

The IOC president said that the problems which resulted from world political tensions would be overcome, and that was what his optimism was based on.

Vazquez Rana said the Olympic movement was stronger than ever, because there was now understanding between the IOC, the ACON, and the International Sports Federations.

Samaranch courteously avoided talking about the 1988 Olympics to be held in Seoul, and said that he would be talking with Soviet sports officials on Soviet participation, but said the time for this has not arrived.

He mentioned the meeting which the IOC will hold in December in Lausanne, Switzerland, and emphasized the usefulness of knowing the opinions of those who will be meeting in Mexico City shortly before the Lausanne meeting.

Vazquez Rana said the Mexico City meeting had a broad agenda, where the topic of the future of the Olympic games would be emphasized.

Samaranch said that the IOC would view with pleasure the organizing of an Olympics in Africa, the sole continent where the Olympic games have not been held and where none have been scheduled for the near future.

VALDES, MIRET MEET WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

FL261922 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Ramiro Valdes and Pedro Miret, vice presidents of the Cuban Council of Ministers, have met in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, with Bulgarian leaders. The Cuban Politburo members were invited to the 40th Plovdiv International Fair, which concentrated on technical matters. Valdes and Miret discussed matters of mutual cooperation with Ognyan Doynov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Politburo and minister of machine building, and Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

FL262334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] At the conclusion of the fourth meeting of their joint intergovernmental commission, Algeria and Cuba have signed a protocol of agreement on bilateral cooperation. The document was signed in Algiers by the co-presidents of the joint commission, [name indistinct], minister of the Cuban Government, and Mohamed Aberkan, Algerian vice minister of external trade.

In the protocol signed by Algeria and Cuba, the will of both countries to continue working to strengthen and increase their cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical sectors is stated. The document will be in effect until the end of 1985, when the fifth meeting of the joint intergovernmental commission will be held in our capital.

COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S UN SPEECH CITED

FL261530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Various sources around the world have commented on Ronald Reagan's speech at the UN. U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale questioned the apparently good intentions of the President, and said that the conciliatory tone used by Reagan should have been adopted 6 weeks after taking office, and not 6 weeks before elections. He added that he did not understand why 42 days before the elections Reagan should change his mind after opposing every accord with the Soviet Union.

Another U.S. politician, Senator Gary Hart, described Reagan's speech at the UN as an "election effort". He said that in spite of the speech's conciliatory tone, the President had not offered better alternatives to bogged down disarmament talks. He added that President has insisted that he will not change his rapacious policies toward Central America and the African southern cone.

The UP News Agency reported that shortly before ending his speech, the President had said: I have not changed my mind about the Soviet Union. Reagan's opinion on the USSR was stated some 18 months ago when he called it the evil empire. On that occasion, Reagan used former Yankee General Curtis Lemay's words, who had called for returning the USSR back to the stone age through bombings.

CBS television network was also surprised at a "hard" President who now aspires to the role of messiah for peace and disarmament. Nevertheless, CBS recalled that Reagan had always supported peace from a position of strength.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE emphasized that in spite of his words, Reagan had not renounced his intentions of assuring U.S. military superiority. Reagan, the French communist organ said, did not speak of a weapons freeze, nor of rejecting the use of force, nor does he commit himself to not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said that Reagan's speech lacked any indication of essential changes in present U.S. policies. Experts have pointed out that Reagan's conciliatory method at the UN is part of a great effort to deceive the U.S. electorate, by trying to wipe out his image of a trigger-happy fighter, the proper image of an individual who prefers to use military might before negotiations.

REAGAN'S SPEECH AT IMF-WORLD BANK MEETING CRITICIZED

FL261426 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's optimistic speech before the joint annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank has brought on harsh criticism among delegations from developing countries who are attending the financial summit meeting in Washington. Reagan asked for a combined effort against trade protectionism, and indicated that banking interest rates would continue on a downward trend. Latin American delegates described the U.S. President's speech as "controversial", and some of them called it only a political statement, full of rhetoric. The most severe criticism came from those nations hardest hit by the debt, who are suffering the results of high U.S. interest rates.

U.S. INCREASING 'CAMPAIGN OF TERROR' IN GRENADA

PA261804 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] The United States has increased its campaign of terror against the Grenadian people, with the intention of imposing a neocolonialist regime that defends Washington's interests, said former Agriculture Minister George Louison to the newspaper PRAVDA.

Louison added that U.S. helicopters have been constantly flying over Grenadian territory for the past year, and the highways' surveillance by policemen or special groups has increased, mistreating any citizen who provokes their mistrust.

TANA BLAMES U.S. FOR NICARAGUAN ATTACK

PA251822 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Five relatives of youths participating in the Nicaraguan Patriotic Military Service, among them several mothers, and three military men were killed when the vehicle in which they were traveling was ambushed by a group of counterrevolutionaries. A note from the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry points out that 19 persons traveling in the Sandinist People's Army vehicle toward the town of Pantasma in Jinotega Department were injured during the attack.

The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, has rejected the criminal attack perpetrated by the counterrevolutionary bands against mothers and other relatives of youths in the Nicaraguan Patriotic Military Service. This criminal act caused the death of 8 persons and seriously injured 19 near the town of Pantasma. The TANA declaration states that the blame for this horrible crime falls on the U.S. Government, which sustains the Somozist groups that operate in the northern part of Nicaragua and are based in Honduras. TANA reiterates Nicaragua's right to self-determination and the defense of its sovereignty, and warns that these actions will not go unpunished.

Nicaraguan Protest Note to U.S.

FL251554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaragua has placed responsibility on the United States for the assasination of eight persons during an ambush by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] on Sunday in the northern province of Jinotega.

During the ambush 19 people were also wounded, who, like those who died, were traveling in a truck.

A protest note sent by Foreign Minister Miguel D.'Escoto to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz states that this new crime is part of the bloody consequences from the U.S. Government's official policies against Nicaragua.

The note recalls that President Ronald Reagan described as "freedom fighters" those who are incapable of confronting the Nicaraguan people's military responses, and instead confront defenseless groups of men, women, and children.

Among those who were assassinated on Sunday, were four mothers and youths who were members of the Nicaraguan patriotic military service.

It was announced that a mass funeral would be held today at the 19 July Plaza, the largest in Managua, then the bodies would be accompanied to a local cemetery.

Meanwhile, Mixican-American leaders reported that in the United States, military groups are being trained for an intervention into Nicaragua.

Sources said that one of the training camps is located some 50 km from Tucson, Arizona. There, paratroopers are trained for night jumps, and simulated air transport landings are conducted under CIA direction.

NICARAGUAN COMMANDER REPORTS FDN PLAN UNCOVERED

PA250209 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] In Managua, Commander Christian Pichardo, Nicaraguan Interior Ministry delegate in Region 1, said that in the past few days a terrist plan to destroy economic installations and other objectives was uncovered. The plan discovered in the town of Telpaneca, coincides with the mass kidnapping of peasants during the first 15 days of September, Pichardo added. He said that strong clashes are currently taking place against 1,500 Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] counterrevolutionaries, who entered the departments of Madriz, Nueva Segovia, and Esteli from Honduras. Pichardo said that the rearguard of the infiltrated counterrevolutionaries has been disorganized.

Six silos used to store basic grain and other foods in Madriz Department were destroyed by explosives placed by a commando of the so-called FDN. The Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA reported that the counterrevolutionary action took place in the town of Palacaguina, on the border with Honduras, and added that the silos were stocked with considerable quantities of rice, peanuts, beans, and other products. The incident resulted in the death of one member of the Physical Protection Corps.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ SAYS U.S. 'CONFUSED'

FL261533 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Managua - Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of Government, has said U.S. officials are confused by the Sandinists' willingness to sign the revised Contadora Document with no modifications. Commenting at an impromptu press conference on several statements by the U.S. State Department spokesman, Ramirez said it would be necessary to wait and see what the real U.S. position will be.

Sergio Ramirez said the United States had supported the Contadora Group for a long time and has said it hopes a final Contadora agreement is reached. The Sandinist leader added that now that this agreement is at hand, the U.S. leaders should be consistent with their stated position. He said any support for the declaration favoring the Contadora Group can only mean support for the document that Nicaragua says it will sign.

VOA RELAY STATION TO BE BUILT IN COSTA RICA

PA261702 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said his government supports negotiations to install in the country a powerful VOA relay station, which is to be built in the San Carlos area, on the Nicaraguan border. The foreign minister added that the authorization for the installation of relay stations was approved last year. This activity was promoted by the U.S. Embassy in San Jose.

Political spokesmen have reiterated that the northern sector of Costa Rica is an area that the United States intends to turn into another center of harassment against Nicaragua. Recently, two planes were found in Costa Rican territory carrying weapons intended for the counterrevolutionary bands operating against Nicaragua.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

PA251340 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Bolivian democratic process headed by President Hernan Silas Zuazo will mark its second anniversary on 10 October following 24 months of political and labor conflicts and the search for social and economic stability that has yet to be achieved.

Ten weeks ago, Siles Zuazo was the victim of an unprecedented kidnapping by former military men linked to drug trafficking and some conspirators of the right-wing political parties. They were unable to mobilize the Armed Forces against the democratic process as they had planned. The conspirators, who were unable to take asylum in Latin American embassies, have gone underground where they continue to issue their subversive communique urging the Armed Forces to take action against the government. Some of the individuals arrested for the 30 June events have already been released by the Supreme Court of Justice, where the Bolivian right-wing has traditionally exerted its influence. The democratic government showed tolerance and generosity towards the enemies of the process with the hope that the political struggle would return to democratic and institutional paths.

In view of this and encouraged by its automatic victory in both chambers of parliament, the political right-wing began an intense campaign to discredit the Democratic and Popula Unity government and carried out the interpellation of several ministers which concluded with a vote of censure. The rightist forces also demanded more than 20 oral reports from the executive branch and made other requests that essentially sought a pretext for impeaching the president of the Republic.

In a country where all forms of coups d'etat have been used,in the last few weeks efforts have been observed to carry out such a coup through constitutional means and to place the necessary measures in motion within parliment to hold a so-called trial of responsibilities against Siles Zuazo so that this presidential term, which concludes at the end of 1986, will be cut short.

A few days ado, right-wing groups released a report that charged that President Hernan Siles Zuazo has held secret contacts with Roberto Suarez, the so-called king of cocaine. Some of the news media and opposition legislators took advantage of this maneuver. Even thought the report has been clarified and denied, parliment's campaign to discredit the government continues with open political support from private enterprise and other sectors.

However, the Siles Zuazo government has also been the target of criticism from the most important sector, the workers. After several postponements, the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] held its Sixth National Congress in the city of Cochabamba. The lengthy COB deliberations were under constant observation and pressure from all sectors of the country. Private enterprise in Cochabamba held a lockout in protest, while the government promised the delegates imminent wage increases. Maintaining an attitude of provocation, former military men circulated a coupist document among the workers in a conversion maneuver that was not supported. In the end, the COB congress reelected Juan Lechin as secretary general.

According to political observers, on the eve of its second anniversary, the Siles Zuazo government has reached the moment of drafting an appropriate strategy and of deciding essential policies.

In view of right-wing parliament, a couplist sector that is on the loose, an economic crisis, and a labor federation that criticizes the government's economic policy, the government has its hands full of problems to resolve. The observers add that the warding off of the dangers hovering over the Bolivian democracy will depend on the government's successful handling of the situation.

SON OF URUGUAYAN MLN LEADER SENDIC INTERVIEWED

PA270110 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Raul Fernando Sendic, eldest son of Raul Sendic, leader of the Uruguayan National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros Faction, MLN, interview by unidentified reporter; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] In today's interview we have Raul Fernando Sendic, the eldest son of MLN leader Raul Sendic, who was recently sentenced to 45 years imprisonment by an Uruguayan military court. We are interviewing you for the second time because you have returned from Montevideo where you visited your father and were able to confirm his isolation, his serious state of health, and the way that Raul Sendic has been living for the past 12 years. What do you think the 45-year sentence means? Why was it handed down at this time?

[Sendic] My father's 45-year sentence shows the illegality of the Uruguayan regime. At the same time that the regime talks about democracy and opening up, it imposed a 45-year sentence on a man who has been imprisoned for the past 12 years in total isolation and without medical attention, who has been tortured periodically and who is suffering from the grave effects of those tortures. This 45-year sentence comes after many years without any defense. They only allowed the involvement of a military lawyer and they did not report the trial proceedings. This shows the illegality of the fascist Uruguayan regime. It also shows the falsehood of its current arguments and policy. The Uruguayan people are demanding and struggling for total amnesty. They know that there can be no democracy while political prisoners exist. Despite this, the military men have sentenced my father to 45 years in prison.

[Reporter] Do you think this can be described as an act of political stupidity or was this decision by the Uruguayan dictatorship premediated?

[Sendic] We think it is part of the dictatorship's strategy. They are well aware of what Raul Sendic and the other hostage prisoners represent. They are just confirming that these prisoners will not be released and that only the people, through their struggle and mobilization, will be able to get them out of prison. The people are determined to do this because they will not make concessions regarding the best sons of the fatherland who are still in prison. They are not going to make concessions regarding these prisoners who have given their lives for Uruguay's freedom. They are determined to obtain their immediate release, the return of the exiles, and an end to the prohibitions against politicians and parties so they can move towards democracy.

[Reporter] In a recent symposium attended by prominent Latin American jurists, the jurists condemned the 45-year sentence imposed on Raul Sendic, who did not even have a defense lawyer. Some of the jurists indicated that this sentence was illegal and a farce. Do Raul Sendic's relatives plan to undertake any international efforts to help the mobilization in Uruguay?

[Sendic] For our committee of relatives of political prisoners and for all the Uruguayan people, this sentence does not mean anything. The fact that my father was sentenced to 45 years does not in any way change his situation.

As you said, this is not only a political farce by the Uruguayan military men, it is also completely illegal. His situation and that of the prisoners who have been sentenced again on the same charges for which they had earlier been imprisoned is completely illegal. What we and the committee of relatives are doing is publicizing this situation and struggling alongside the people to achieve total amnesty.

[Reporter] Do you have any information on Raul Sendic's reaction upon receiving this sentence?

[Sendic] We have learned that he has refused to sign the sentence and that he laughed at the military men when he was told that he had been sentenced to 45 years. This once again shows my father's integrity, his revolutionary firmness, and his steadfast beliefs. Like all of his actions over the past 12 years, this shows that he does not surrender and that he is ready to continue to fight as he has done during the past years in prison. It also shows his moral integrity.

VALDES, FERNANDEZ PRESIDE OVER DEFENSE MEETING

FL252226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] A defense meeting has been held at the provincial party committee headquarters. It was presided over by Central Committee members Jorge Valdes, second party secretary of Havana City Province, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government.

At this meeting, work was done on a plan of measures to be carried out to increase the combative and defensive capabilities of the capital, in salute to 2 December, which marks the 28th anniversary of the Granma landing.

Also present were Brigade Generals Orlando Rodriquez Puertas and Jorge Garcia (Cartaya), and the first party secretaries of the capital municipalities and the presidents of government organizations in these municipalities.

CIENFUEGOS LEADS ABRAHANTES ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

PA251516 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Osmani Cienfuegos, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has presided over an event at the University of Havana to mark the 25th anniversary of the death of Commander Juan Abrahantes. Commander Juan Abrahantes distinguished himself in the struggle against the Batista dictatorship. He died in an airplane crash in September 1959. Division General Rogelio Acevedo, who was the speaker at the event, said that Abrahantes did not distinguish himself just by confronting tyranny and his ideas, but also by his dedication to his studies and his seriousness in undertaking hard tasks as a university student.

DEFENSE EXERCISES TO BE HELD IN GRANMA PROVINCE

FL251806 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] As part of the people's training plan, confronted with a possible imperialist aggression, the Granma-84 military defense exercises will take place this month in Granma Province.

The fundamental goal of the exercises is to provide continuity to what was learned and the results of the Bastion-83 exercises.

The defense zones will participate in the Granma-84 exercises. The defense zones are new organizations which allow all the people to be prepared to participate in the defense of their nation.

CARICOM SECRETARY GENERAL ON INTRA-CARICOM TRADE

FL262100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 26, CANA -- Secretary General of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Roderick Rainford says that in view of the current crisis in intra-Caricom trade, close scrutiny is needed to be given to some of the subsidiary protocols drawn up under the Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Community.

In an address to businessmen at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon here today, the Jamaica-born economist noted that the heads of government have already mandated the phasing out of the agricultural marketing protocol with a view to introducing in its stead completely free trade in fresh agricultural products and livestock. "Also, both the rules of origin system and the common external tariff are now being comprehensively reviewed and, in this exercise, I think that perhaps a fresh look will need to be taken at the conditional duty exemptions list in the common external tariff..." The conditional duty exemptions enable member states of the 11-year-old 13-nation economic grouping to take unilateral action on a wide range of tariff rates.

Rainford said that subsidiary provisions and protocols of the treaty would need various levels of revamping, but he felt that the basic provisions of the treaty itself could still stand the test of the requirements for the long-term development of the common market. "....Rather, they pose a challenge to us to consciously forge purposive arrangements for the future evolution of our economic integration process," he said.

Rainford said what was called for now was for the member states to rededicate themselves to the basic tenets of the Treaty of Chaguaramas, not only in terms of declaratory rhetoric but in terms of common agreement on the refurbishing of old, and the introduction of relevant new, systems and mechanisms anchored in the bedrock of a common political will and commitment. He said that the outlook for intra-regional trade in the long term development of the common market could not be fully assured without the outlook for intra-regional production being assured. "Indeed, the long-term development of the common market itself requires the coming into being of an integrated production scenario very far removed from anything we have today," he said.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING RESPONDS TO OPPOSITION'S TELEGRAM

FL261336 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister has responded to a telegram sent to him by the leader of the Free National Movement [FNM] yesterday. Mr Issacs telegram read as follows: We see disclosures concerning you and your government have stained, shocked, and disgusted the Bahamian people. The FNM demands that you bring no further disgrace to our country and resign immediately. The Bahamian people deserve better. In the name of God, go now. It is signed Kendal L. Issacs, the leader of the Free National Movement.

Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling responded as follows: To Mr Kendal L. Issacs, Leader of the Opposition. Stop fooling yourself about recent disclosures when you know there has been none. And in the name of God, stop being a shadow and be a real leader for a change. It is signed Sir Lynden Pindling.

GRENADA

NNP'S BLAIZE WANTS SECURITY FORCES TO REMAIN

FL262300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2111 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sept 26 CANA -- Veteran Grenadian politician Herbert Blaize has reitereated a call for U.S. and Caribbean military forces to remain on the island until the country can take care of its security. Balize, who heads the recently established New National Party (NNP), said the American military personnel on the island since last October's U.S.-led invasion should remain until we can help "ourselves."

The question of foreign troops on Grenadian soil is expected to be one of the central issues in the campaign for the December 3 elections to return constitutional rule to the island. The NNP, which is a grouping of three centrist parties -- the Grenada National Party (GNP), the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), and the National Democratic Party (NDP) -- favours the stationing of these forces on the island until Grenada can look after its security. The left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) of former government Ministers Kendrick Radix and George Louison has called for the immediate removal of the forces. The Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy wants the U.S. along with Britain to have a permanent military base on the 133-square-mile island.

Blaize also urged Grenadians recruited to help the island build its own security force to remember they were doing so in order to ensure that their fellowmen could have lasting peace.

On the manifesto of the NNP, he said the party intended to bring about one fundamental change to the Constitution if elected to form the next government. He said the NNP has made provision in its manifesto, due to be released to the public within the next two weeks, for Grenadians to have control over their elected representatives. Once the party was able to have a two-thirds majority in parliament, he said, it would change the Constitution so that the people could remove [words indistinct].

MBPM'S RADIX CONFIRMS PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS

FL262044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Saint George's, 26 Sep (AFP) -- The supporters of the former socialist prime minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop, who was murdered on 19 October 1983, have confirmed today their intention of running in the coming general elections set for 3 December on this small Caribbean island. During a press conference held in this capital, former Minister of Industrial Development and Fisheries Kendrick Radix, who heads the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement [MBPM] announced that his organization will present candidates for the 15 seats and that their identities will be made public soon.

To date, the only candidate who has been identified is Einstein Louison, 27 years old, former commander of the People's Revolutionary Army. Louison was with Bishop last 19 October, a few minutes before the latter was executed.

Radix harshly criticized the New National Party of Dr Herbert Blaize, who served as prime minister during the British colonial period and will also run in the elections. He said that this purported national party is in fact directed and supervised by the heads of government of the neighboring pro-United States island states of Barbados, St Vincent, and St Lucia, respectively, Tom Adams, James Mitchell, and John Compton.

HAITI

FIVE GET LIFE SENTENCES FOR JANUARY 1983 BOMBING

PA261321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Port au Prince, 23 Sep (EFE -- After a short trial, five men were sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor in Haiti for maiing an attempt on the life of President Jean-Claude Duvalier and threatening the security of the state. The trial was held in Port au Prince after the accused spent 1 year incommunicado in prison.

The Haitian Government usually tries political prisoners, sentences them, and then pardons them. One example is activist Sylvio Claude, who was sentenced to 30 years at hard labor in a similar trial 2 years ago and later pardoned.

The five who were sentenced on this occasion are Frantz Heraux, Eugene Nazon, Frantz Joachim, Fred Esper, and Schneider Merzier. They were accused of participating in a bomb attack in January 1983 that caused the death of several persons and the injuring of others. The trial coincided with the 27th anniversary of the Duvalier regimes.

JAMAICA

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON AREA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

FL252024 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Jamaica's recognition of Latin America as offering "a great potential for growth based on rational use of its own raw materials, intra-regional trade, and the development of technology" was stressed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Rt Hon Hugh Shearer, in New York on Tuesday. Speaking at a luncheon given by the Government of Jamaica for the Group of Latin American and Caribbean ambassadors to the United Nations, Mr Shearer said the development of the human resources of the region was another factor which was recognised by Jamaica.

"My government has confidence in this potential, and accords a high priority to our relations with Latin America," he declared. "We are convinced that the results of this co-operation will justify the confidence we have shown and the efforts we have invested in these relations." Shearer said it was in this spirit that Jamaica participated in the Quito conference and joined in the unanimous adoption of the Declaration and Plan of Action earlier this year.

Recalling that the Quito Action Plan makes specific proposals for closer regional co-operation in areas such as trade, debt and payment arrangements, food, energy, and services, the deputy prime minister said these decisions were already being implemented, and Jamaica looked forward to a report which will be made at the tenth council meeting of SELA -- the economic regional organisation.

Mr Shearer said the subject of multi-lateral economic co-operation must be of "constant, deep concern" to the American and Caribbean group at the United Nations for two main reasons: first, because the region has suffered the most severe economic erosion in the first few years of this decade; and, secondly, because the United Nations holds in trust the commitment to international economic co-operation as a goal for all the countries of the region.

There appeared to be fundamentally different perceptions of the problem of development -- its dimensions, its possible solutions, and even the role of multi-lateral co-operation in that process -- which was "profoundly disturbing" and could be in the interest of no one.

"I can see no task so basic and yet so crucial to ask of the United Nations than to clear the ground in the realm of ideas and perspectives on the problems of development," he said, "so that both sides -- North and South -- can once again begin to see the problem in similar terms."

"What is important is that we clear the ground here, at the United Nations. It is there in this universal forum that we must generate the common understanding of the problem, because unless that is done, then substantial negotiations here, as well as in the specialised and related institutions, will bear little fruit. "I think this is a task which is as much the responsibility of the Latin American and Caribbean countries as it is that of any group of countries. We have been most severely affected by the current crisis. Our region has been most active in devising responses to that crisis."

Mr Shearer said he was confident that it was within the capacity of the region to overcome any differences of view and to further strengthen regional solidarity. The Latin American group at the United Nations was a most useful forum for consultation among the representatives of the region, and could therefore inspire an even more effective contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations. "It is my hope that the 39th General Assembly of the United Nations will be characterised by even greater consultation and co-ordination among the representatives of the Group, and I take this opportunity to wish Your Excellencies a successful and profitable General Assembly." Mr Shearer also spoke on the situation in Central America which he said affected the entire region. He said Jamaica applauded the initiative of the Contadora Group in trying to bring peace to the region; the meeting in Panama last week again demonstrated their persistence which needed to be answered by a like commitment of all the parties concerned. "Jamaica for its part will continue to take a strong interest in all the issues that threaten peace and security, and will continue to give its support to solutions which are in the best interest of the region and which, in particular, create propitious condition for the defence of our sovereignty and for the social economic advancement of our people

MANLEY RECOVERING FROM GOITER OPERATION

FL261602 Bridgetown CANA in English 1524 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica Sept 26, CANA -- Former Jamaica prime ministers, Michael Manley was recuperating satisfactorily from yesterday's operation for a "simple goitre", s spokesman said today. A public relations firm which acts for Manley's People's National Party (PNP) said he would be back at work within two weeks. Manley, 59, entered hospital Monday after the previous day giving a major address to the closing of the annual conference of his People's National Party (PNP). Six doctors attended Manley during the operation, including his personal physician, Dr Matthew Beaubrun.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

NEW 8-MEMBER CABINET APPOINTED, SWORN IN

FL261130 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] The parliament of the Netherlands Antilles has agreed in a general vote on the makeup of the new cabinet. Governor Romer has meanwhile sworn the ministers into office. This is the first time that the Antillean parliament has not objected to the appointment of the new government. Although the Curacao MAN [New Antilles Movement] party had said during the debate that it was opposed to the new cabinet, no member of the opposition demanded an individual head count. The cabinet will be headed by Mrs (Mirella Laberia Peters), and has eight members.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

AREA STEEL SUPPLIERS PRAISE U.S. DECISION

PY202326 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Anibal Gomez, the secretary general of the Latin American Association of Steel Producers, has referred to Ronald Reagan's decision to reject protectionist measures for steel as positive and courageous. During a press conference, Gomez spoke about the U.S. President's decision as it affects U.S. purchases of Latin American steel.

[Begin Gomez recording in progress] . . . When they say that it will reach 18.5 percent of U.S. consumption, this means a ceiling. Let us recall that the United States imported 21 percent of the steel it used last year. U.S. steel producers wanted imports cut to 15 percent. As you can see, President Reagan has chosen an intermediate figure. [end recording]

Gomez explained that the decision by Ronald Reagan will not bring much relief to U.S. industry.

[Begin Gomez recording] However, U.S. steel producers are also satisfied with the decision, because President Reagan has said that the United States will strictly apply its trade laws. [end recording]

He added that Ronald Reagan can resort to two major economic tools, dumping and subsidies.

[Begin Gomez recording in progress] . . . Because it will depend above all on how much trade laws are applied within the United States. It has been announced that these laws will be more strictly applied. In the case of Brazil, the main U.S. steel supplier in Latin America, a voluntary export restriction agreement will be worked out. [end recording]

Venezuela and Argentina, two other major steel suppliers, will not restrict their sales with voluntary agreements.

Other sectors have branded the decision by Reagan as sweet and sour, because even though he rejected protectionist measures, to some extent he suggested restricting U.S. purchases of Latin American steel.

GUYANA

DIM CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT FOR FAIR ELECTIONS

FL262112 Bridgetown CANA in English 2044 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 26, CANA -- The small Democratic Labour Movement (DIM) today called on all the socio-political organisations in Guyana who "wish to see the return of democracy in Guyana, to sink their differences and join in one united front to fight for free and fair elections." The statement said the front can be constituted by the national executive of the various organisations.

Elections are due here in 1985. Opposition parties accuse the ruling People's National Congress, which has been in power since 1964, of conducting fraudulent elections.

The DIM is headed by former University of Guyana Lecturer Paul Tennassee, and has appointed a Patriotic Co-ordinator Council (PCC), which will be responsible for the implementation and supervision of the work plan of the party.